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CHRISTMAS DISPLAY OF MEATS.

The butchers of Detroit have always een noted for the tasty displays of meats which they make at Christmas. This year, while none of them have selected my of the over-fatted animals sent in to the market, for Christmas, in looking over the stalls we do not recollect of ever seing as much really good beef and politry. The poultry this year is in large upply and exceptionally good, and is elling at much lower rates than is usual a this season of the year. Last week in ompany with Mr. Wm. Wreford we took ride around the city and visited a numer of the markets.

On Michigan Avenue we called on Mr, Mm. Davey, who always makes it a point keep in the front rank at all times during the year, and at Christmas time let onts link, and get a little ahead of his ompetitors. We found a fine selection f beef, pork, mutton, poultry and dried neats, laid out in an enticing manner, and it would be a hard customer who could not be suited here.

Further down the Avenue are three more of the Davey's; Edward, Thomas and John. The faculty of running firstmeat shops seems to be an inheritance of this family, for in each shop we found the same neatness and attention to details that is bred and not acquired.

On Woodward Avenue Mr. Wm. Baxter had a large and a tractive display of meats and poultry. The two Devon fleers that we mentioned last week were dressed and hung up. These, with some fleers of fine quality, Southdown sheep and a few nice pigs, gave his customers a ine to select from that was not surpassed

in the city. In the block above, Mr. A. G. Loosemore gladdened the hearts of his customwith a choice selection of all classes of meats and poultry, but prided himself more especially on his hogs. In this part of his display he had some animals that

have seldom been excelled in Detroit. In the Central Market, our friend Thomas Barlum was about the only one who attempted anything in the way of a Christmas display, and he had one of the best stalls of good useful meats that there was in the city. But the class of trade that Barlum has secured requires good meats at all times, and the difference is not so marked as in many cases between

Christmas times and other seasons. Capt. Owen did not spread himself to any great extent, in making a display, but with a fair stall of meats at all sea None and the Captain's entertaining man hers, he secures a fair share of the trade in the Central market.

John Wreford, or "Johnnie Sands" as he is known among the boys, secured some choice animals, and stands ready to wager all comers that they cannot be excelled for quality by any of his competi-

Anthony Petz has a nice trade among a class of customers that want good meats. He sees to it that they are accommodated, aot only at Christmas but at all other

rk

Over in the Mansfield market more attention is paid to Christmas displays. If our friend Billy Smith could not get up and hump himself once a year, this world Would have no pleasures for him. He ha always set the pace for his competitors, and while some of them have made it dightly warm for him, none have yet succeeded in heading him. Since our notice of last week we have had the pleasure of discussing the quality of rib roast from one of the Remick steers, and we can say in the language of the poet, that it was good enough for poor people."

Mr. Wood, who has a stall right opposite. ing up a stall of meats that was fair to eye, and from the way he was dispensprime cuts we fancy it was satisfacf to his customers.

At the stall of Mr. A. S. Drake, we

point of interet centering on the heifer purchased from Switzer & Ackley, which we mentioned last week. She was hung up whole, and dressed out better than her appearance indicated when alive.

The Fitzpatrick Brothers had an excellent display. Two choice heifers hung up whole served as corner pieces for their stalls, and between the two were hung choice specimens of sheep and poultry.

At the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Riopelle Street, is located the retail meat store of Mr. Wm. Wreford. His trade is largely made up of the elite of the city who reside on this Avenue. They are good livers, and Wreford makes it a point to cater to their appetites. For Christmas he gave them a fine variety to make their selections from, and as far as quality was concerned, his customers had nothing to complain of.

SUNDRY ITEMS.

AN EXTRA CALF. C.* H. Butler, a subscriber of the FARM. ER, brought to market in Paw Paw last week a calf 288 days old, which weighed 780 lbs. gross, and the dressed carcass three days after killing, weighed 491 lbs., dressing 63 lbs. to the hundred. The gain per day was 2.70 lbs. The noted Shorthorn steer Kirklevington, at the recent fat stock show in Chicago, gained 2.51 lbs. per day for the first 645 days, and by a comparison of these figures it will be seen that the probabilities are that this steer gained faster for the period of its existence than that noted animal. Mr. Butler has quite a reputation for feeding up to maximum weights. He sold a calf to the same party last year that was nearly equal to this. They were both nearly pure-bred Shorthorns, and were sold at \$6 per hundred live weight. Nothing equaling this was eyer seen in the markets of this town; it drew large crowds every day and was the theme of every knot of farmers who gathered for any purpose. If Mr. Butler makes another trial, it is hoped he will continue a year longer at least.

VARIATIONS IN TEMPERATURE.

Until this (December 26) morning the has registered but seven degrees below zero on the high ground around Paw Paw, and 10 to 12 deg. below in the valley along the river and flat lands surrounding. This morning, two miles east of the town, it was only four below at six o'clock, while in the village it ran down to 23 below. One gentleman reports 27 below at five o'clock, but the general range was 20 to 23 below. The difference in altitude is not more than 75 feet. In Mr. Engle's orchard, south of Paw Paw, the altitude is 150 feet or more above, and he reports four deg. below as the extreme and two as the average for the night. This wide difference is not easily accounted for, so nearly in the same locality. The night was very still and the cold air seems to have settled rapidly and filled the valleys. Peach-growers consider their crop safe up to the present Although perhaps ten per cent of the buds are killed, there is a sufficient number left, if no greater severity comes, to insure a full crop. But peach men are nervous and are watching with much anx. iety the reports of cold waves and areas of low temperature in other peach sections. Three years with no peaches but plenty of yellows would be rather discouraging to growers, and many would be ready to dig out the balance of the trees and try something less precarious.

THE HARD TIMES.

Whether it is because the tax-gatherer's notices have appeared, or because every one is voicing the same lugubrious story and the infection has struck in, the fact is very evident that farmers are putting on long faces when the calls for giving are heard, and complain of short purses. Many think they are economizing. They move back one or two pews in the church and drop nickles and three-cent pieces into the contribution boxes instead of the wonted dimes. They move the cook stove into the sitting room to economize fuel, and bring home sugar of a little darker shade, which they think will do for hard times. They get another pound of this for a dollar, and feel good over it, until it is placed on the table for use, when they find it takes more to sweeten their coffee and it spoils the flavor. These little economies may save ten dollars in the year, but the average farmer cannot afford to scant his table, his apparel, or his sanctuary privileges for so small a sum. His extravagance is not usually shown in these expenditures, and their curtailment will verge upon niggardliness. He may have contemplated buying a new swell box cutter, or a piano for his daughter, or of adding 40 acres to his farm, or of swapping the old sorrels for a more fancy team. The economy which goes slow on luxuries, when funds are short, is commendable, but to cheat ex. istence out of its zest, and make it a per-

As an idea of what foreign capitalists are doing to obtain a foothold in the United States, it is said that Englishmen have invested \$5,000,000 in Montans Ound, a very fine line of meats the chief ranches within the past year.

petual penance, is putting the ten dollars

saved to a very bad use.

A. C. G.

THE BLACKS AND WHITES.

annual Meeting of the Michigan Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association was held in Lansing, December 2d, 1884, and was called to order by the President, W. A. Rowley, of Mt. Clemens, who gave a very able address on subjects pertaining to the interests of this breed of cattle. It was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Association of Holstein Cattle Breeders of Michigan.—We meet once more in annual convention for the purpose of considering our interests as breeders of this noble race of Dutch cat tle, and I presume that you expect from me at this time a few remarks touching

the interests and purposes of this Associa-tion, and ourselves as breeders.

It is with pleasure I congratulate you upon the success of the Holstein cattle in this country and especially in our State. Look east, west, north or south, look in any direction you may, wherever you find them, if properly handled, you will find they have given entire satisfaction. Wherever there has been one or more animals introduced in a neighborhood, there is sure to be a demand for more in a short time; and the increasing demand for these cattle, and from a class of men who are both watchful and careful, leads one to believe there is a great future before them. This race of cattle combines all the qualities that are so useful to the general farmer; they are quiet and docile managed, yet when aroused seem to have all the fire and life of a thoroughbred racehorse, a characteristic peculiar to this breed of cattle. Has there ever been ina breed of cattle that has gained such a world-wide reputation in so short a time? They have a record that the most enthusiastic admirer hardly dared hope for, and they have made that record on their own merits. It is well for us to remember and ever bear in mind that we have an old and established breed of cattle. It has been said that in the hands of the skillful and experienced breeder, crooked backs and ill shaped forms could be moulded as the "potter's clay." I think it would be well for us to be a little care. ful in our hurry to remodel this breed of cattle; a breed that the sturdy Hollanders have been hundreds of years in bringing to its present state of usefulness, a breed not adapted to one specialty alone, but which combines the three great qualities

more perfectly than any other one breed, milk, butter one beef.

If we wanted to make a specialty of beef we would choose the Snorthern or Hereford; if butter, we would select the Jersey or Guernsey; if an animal to sim-ply please the eye, then I would select the fine, smooth and beautiful colored Devon; but if we want a breed of cattle both beautiful and useful (I say beautiful for I once saw a herd of 66 yearling heifers grazing in a field about half a mile away, all so nearly alike, the black and white so contrasting in the sun, I thought it the most beautiful sight I ever saw), and one that we can handle with both profit and satisfaction to ourselves, I say select the Dutch cattle. The reputation now is good, it can be no better; the question is, can we so breed and handle these cattle as to maintain that reputation? I will venture the assertion that there is not a herd of pure bred cattle in this State but what has got or has had inferior male animals; and if the breeder can put these on the market at a little more than they would be worth if steered, he is sure

Fellow breeders, this is all wrong, and I most earnestly urge the castration of all inferior male animals. The future success of our cattle demands it. What would have been the result if the Shorthorn breeders had put that in practice 50 years ago no man can tell; the neglect is It seems perhaps a great sacrifice when there is such a ready demand for all pure-bred males for breeding purooses: it is not strange that one puts his own personal interests in preference to the general good and future usefulness of a breed. Our selection of breeding stock should be made with the greatest care, breeding only from such male animals as we know to be good; and do the best we can we shall make some mistakes. There are some, perhaps many of us, not realize the importance of giving our stock that care and attention thorough bred stock should have. It is certainly painful to the breeder who has taken care and pains to get his calves in nice thrifty condition to see them get into hands that know so little how to take

hands that knew so little how to take care of them, and they go down, down, till they are a disgrace to the breed and the breeders themselves.

Most of us are inexperienced in the art of breeding, and it will not be strange it some, who having purchased largely of these cattle expecting to gain great noto riety as breeders of pure-bred stock, at the end of five or eight years find that the stock is no better or not as good as the original purchase, and get discouraged and disgusted with everything black and white, sell the cattle for little or nothing, and forever decry them as worthless Such things have happened in the his tory of other breeds, and it will not be strange if it happens so with our cattle for I ask how many of the thousands who have undertaken the breeding of thoroughbred stock have really been successful.

At the fat stock shows of Kansas City and Chicago premiums are offered on Holsteins, and the Helstein Breeders' Association offers additional amounts as bring out many as yet, but this year Mr. Lucian Scott et hibited at Kansas City Lucian Scott exhibited at Kansas City and Chicago the pure bred steer Gottleib H. H. B., 683 days old, weight 1,800 lbs., n. H. B., 688 days old, weight 1,800 lbs., showing a daily average gain of 2.63 lbs.; a gain not equaled by any animal of any breed over one year old, at the show. This is gratifying for the first display, and should induce other breeders to make an effort in the same direction. Perhaps the steer was not quite as fat or straight or steer was not quite as fat, or straight or round as some of the others, for they have not been bred for the last fifty years merely for straight backs and the show ring, but they have been bred to produce the most pounds of milk, the most pounds of butter, and the most pounds of beef; and I believe there is not a race of cattle to-day that dare compete with them in this

combination.
I had hoped that something might be



Reversible Horse-Power, Manufactured by Morton Mfg. Co., Romeo, Mich.

said or done that would harmonize the two Associations and unite them as one. A union of these factions is desirable in the utmost degree, so we can go on in perfect union under one appropriate name, but at present I do not feel at liberty to suggest what I think will have to

be done to gain that end. The so-called pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague is very near us, and I presume there is not a breeder with us to-day who is not familiar with the demoralizing efis not familiar with the demoralizing effect it has had in the herds of our Jersey breeders. Shielded as we have been in the past, it is not possible for us at present to fully realize or comprehend the effect of this fatal disease. It seems to me that every cattle breeder in Michigan, yes, in the United States, should not rest easy until the most stringent efforts are being until the most stringent efforts are being made to arrest the progress of this dreaded disease. Importing and transporting as many of us are, what would be the result if a case or two of this lung plague should break out in one or more of our herds? Simply demoralizing and ruinous to the cattle industry of our State. We should be deeply interested in keeping our herds free from disease of a contagious nature; to that end we should join in any movement that will tend to prevent the spread of any such disease. We need State laws under which im-

mediate action can be taken in case of an outbreak, and I recommend that this As sociation aid in obtaining the passage of such laws by the next legislature.

The Shorthorn breeders meet this evening in this building, and hold over to-morrow. The President has invited this Association to meet with them at any time and particularly to-morrow evening, for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to legislation on contagious diseases of live stock. As this is of common interest, and needs united action

will remain and attend that meeting. Previous to the meeting of the national cattle convention which recently met at Chicago, deeming it important that this Association be represented there, I appointed Mr. Edwin Paelps of Pontiac, and W. K. Sexton, of Howell as delegates. Mr. Sexton did not attend, Mr. Phelps writes me that he is unable to attend this meeting, therefore I will read his report.

Mr. E. Phelps' report of the preceedings of the National Cattle Growers' Association held at Chicago was then read by the President.

Mr. I. H. Butterfield having also been n attendance, was called on. He stated that some did not believe that cattle, disease existed, while others, and some who had it in their herds, were convinced that it did. One of the objects of the National Association is to stamp out all cattle disease.

Mr. Butterfield next read a paper on The Introduction of Holstein Cattle into Michigan." It was his purpose to put on record such items as would be of interest as time advanced.

Mr. E. R. Phillips read a paper on Feeding the Milch Cow." Mr. Butterfield said agricultural chemists of Germany claim to have ascertained the exact amount of different kinds of food for the production of milk, also for beef; but experiments here have proved their statenents unreliable.

It was resolved that this Association join the National Cattle Growers' Association.

On motion of E. R. Phillips, a committee of three was appointed by the President to confer with a like committee from the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, to select the name of some person to be presented to the National Cattle Growers' Associations as one of the members of the Executive Committee.

The name of Edwin Phelos was selected. E. R. Phillips introduced the following motion, which was carried: "This Association shall be called the Michigan Holstein and Dutch Friesian Cattle Breeders' Association." On motion a committee of four were

of the American Holstein and Dutch Friesian Associations, to endeavor to ecure the union of the two Associations. An invitation from Mr. James Turner to visit his stock farm; also an invitation from Prof. Johnson to extend the trip and visit the Agricultural College farm, were accepted, and a vote of thanks

appointed to attend the annual meetings

tendered Mr. Turner and Prof. Johnson. The meeting then adjourned. W. K. SEXTON,

Morton's Improved Farm Machinery.

The Morton Mf'g. Co. of Romeo, Mich. manufacture a variety of different articles of farm machinery which have met with a wide demand and given general satisfaction. One of these is a reversible horse power for grinding feed, cutting fodder, sawing wood, pumping water, and, in fact, for all other purposes in which power is required. An illustration of the power is given in this issue, and we can indorse it as one of the easiest running we know of, besides being the most easily regulated.

The Monarch Ensilage Cutter manufacured by this firm, has a throat capacity of 121 by 4 inches, and is supplied with well known fact that the throat, or piece which the knife cuts against, will wear rounding, and prevent the knife from cutting easy and perfectly, especially if made from cast or chilled iron. The patent throat lining in the Monarch is made from the best tool steel, and is so arranged as to allow the operator four new and different cutting edges without extra cost. As an example of the difference between using iron or steel in such a place, take the case of a pair of shears. How long would they hold an edge and keep in easy cutting order if made of iron? It is equally as important to have good steel in the throat piece of a cutter for the knife to cut gainst as it is in the case of a pair of shears. The Company import all their steel direct from Sheffield, England, hence everything manufactured by them is war ranted to contain first class material. The capacity of the Monarch Cutter, when attached to a two horse Morton Power, is one ton per hour.

They also manufacture an Adjustable Swing Saw Table, which is especially designed for use with their powers, as well as a Feed Grinder, which has a capacity of 10 to 15 bushels per hour with their twohorse power. They manufacture a special power for grain elevators and stationary purposes which is well spoken of.

Stock Notes.

E. J. & E. W. HARDY, of Oceola, Livingston County, have sold to R. Barber, of Sudbury, Rutland County, Vermont, a choice ram lamb He was bred by them and got by La Negros (E. J. & E. W. H. No. 1.) out of a Q. C. Rich ewe (No. 5,) which was purchased from J. T. Stickney by the Messrs. Hardy.

MESSRS. WM. & ALEX. McPHERSON, O Howell, are offering four choice Shorthorn bull⁸ for sale, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns. They are unusually well ored, all recorded, and will be sold at reasonable prices. They are all sired by Waterloo Duke 34972, one of the best bred bulls in the State and a noted show animal.

We note that the Avrshire cow is still held in high esteem in parts of Obio and Pennsylvania where dairying is largely followed. We believe that in the rush for new breeds the merits of the Ayrshire have been lost eight of, and less worthy animals selected. The finest dairy cow, in our opinion, that we ever saw was half bred Shorthorn and Ayrshire-the produc of an Ayrshire cow and a Shorthern bull.

COL. ROGERS, of the Orchard Lake Military Academy, has one of the best herds of Ayrahire cattle in the country, all registered stock, and ls offering animals of both sexes at very low prices. If you want a nice family cow, or a good dairy cow, give the Ayrshire a trial. If you want a larger animal, whose calves will the civilized world are deeply indebted to sell to the butcher, get a good Shorthorn bull Dr. Voeleker, and his work and writings and cross on them. You will then have a class have largely aided in the development of of dairy stock that you can rely upon every

MR E. J. FOSTER, Chelsea, Washtenaw Co., sends us the following list of sales from his flock of Merinos:

To Mr. George Taylor, of Morgan, Texas, 19 rams, including stock ram Gen. Dix 2d, (3 pounds fleece lastsprisg at public shearing.) To J. Reimanschneider, Chelsea, one ram. To M. Merkel, Sylvan, Washtenaw County

one ram.
To Wm. Meuzing, Francisco, one ram.
To J. Miller, Chelsea, one ram.
To John Stapish, Chelsea, one ram.
To Mrs. Wm. Nutton, Francisco, one ram.
To John McJernan, Chelsea, half interest in
Sheldon ram No. 15, sired by M.-S. Sheldon 48.
To Thomas Hein, Chelsea, one ram.

MR. G. F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, sends us the following item to correct false impressions in regard to his stock: "It has been reported by some that the Poland-Chinas I showed at the Fairs, and with which I was so successful in winning first premiums, were not bred by me, but were bought fitted for the show ring. Now I want to correct this mistake. Out of the eleven Poland-Chinas that I won first prizes with at the Michigan State Fair, held at Kalamazoo, and also at the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Fairs, held at South Bend, Ind., eight of them I bred, and all of them were fitted by myself. I don't know that I will show any stock at the fairs next fall, but from the choice sows in my herd bred to such boars as Magnate 5689, winner of first in class and sweepstakes at Kalamazoo, and first at South Bend, the young boar Royal Sambo, winner of first premiums wherever exhibited the past fall, and Cora Prince out of Cora Shellenberger 2880, and sired by Look-no-Further 4005, I think I will have some good show pigs to sell next season."

MR. GEORGE W. STUART, whom most of our readers know to be constitutionally opposed to jokes, or anything tending to hilarity, sends us the following anent a singular error that occurred in our "Stock Notes" last week:

"In this week's issue I notice in the report of sales of Jersey Reds by L. L. Brooks, that he has sold to C. H. Ingersoll, Delta, Eaton Co., 'two ewes and a boar.' Will you please inform me if these ewes are of the fine wooled breed, and if it is the intention of Mr. Ingersoll to cross the Jersey Reds upen them? Being a breeder of Jersey Red swine, I am greatly interested in this matter. I have often thought the cross would prove successful, and hope it may extend the interest in Jersey Reds."

Such a cross would put an end to the neces

Such a cross would put an end to the neces sity of crossing the fine wools with a brush dipped in red paint, as was done by the exhibitors of Downs at the Fat Stock Show. Another good that might result from such a cross is this: We asked friend George once what was the best point in the Jersey Reds? After thinking some time, and rubbing his head to thinking some time, and rubbing his head to sheep to the slaughter pens, and made assist him in considering the knotty point, he two and three year old breeders faint said: "The best thing I know about them is that they sell well." Now if crossing them on bad as in 1868.9, or as in 1852.3, when thousands of sheep were slaughtered for their pelts and tallow, and were bought fine wools would carry this characteristic with it the sheep business would be greatly helped, as the Merino is more susceptible of improvement in this direction than any other. By the way, the compositor who set "ewes" when it Morton's reversible throat lining. It is a should have been "sows," has been tried, condemned, and sentenced to imprisonment for life-or until our good-natured Governor lets him loose again upon a long-suffering community.

Sheep and Wool Notes.

LAST week 1,500 sheep pelts were sold in the New York market on a basis of 25 cents per pound for the pulled wool.

MR. WM. BALL, of Hamburg, Livingston County, is in Vermont after more sheep. He predicts renewed interest in the sheep business the coming year.

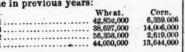
FARMERS who are sacrificing their sheep because at present prices of wool they are not profitable, should try another plan. Let them use bucks that will bring the shearing average of their flocks two pounds per head, and they will again find a flock of sheep the most profit able of any stock on the farm.

THE V. Y. Economist was one of the most persistent howlers for low-priced wool, so we could "manufacture goods for the whole world," as its editor expressed it. Well, manufacturers have had cheap wool for two years now, and the Economist is constrained to say: 'Wool dealers and wool growers have had good cause to grumble at the low price of wool, but we hope to see wool do better soon, when all may participate in better times. Everything now points to better trade in wool and woolens." Making goods for the world does not seem to have prospered the manufacturers so much as expected, and the Economist is sharp enough to see it. Although a pronounced free trade paper, it has taken the back track on wool, and wants better prices and better times for wools and woolens.

HON. D. W. SMITH, President of the National Cattle Growers' Association, is one of the favorite candidates in the west for the position of Commissioner of Agriculture. We want a Western or Middle States man, We want a Western or Middle States man, but think Mr. Smith's position in regard to cattle disease legislation likely to deto cattle disease legislation likely to develop a good deal of antagonism to his appointment. We also hear the name of M. W. Dunham of Illinois, mentioned as a possible candidate, and if he will consent to accept it his friends will make a strong fight for him. There is nothing of the Boston dude about Mr. Dunham, but he is a shrewd, observing man, who always manages to "get there" when he starts for anything.

DR. AUGUSTUS VOELCKER, consulting chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and well known as a writer upon various agricultural topics, and especially for his researches into the results of green manuring, died recently at the age of sixty-two. Agriculturists of scientific agriculture.

THE following table shows the exports of wheat and corn, including wheat in flour, from all American ports from Sept. 1. 1884, to Dec. 20, 1884, and the same time in previous years:



VOLUME I of the American Southdown Record is out and the breeders of Southdown sheep are happy.

MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

annual Address of President S. B. Hammond of Kalamazoo.

Gentlemen of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association:—We are as-sembled once again in this favored place, where we have been wont to meet from year to year during the last half decade; where we have held mutual and friendly intercourse, engaged in hearty hand-shaking, reviewed the work of the year that had passed, and made provision for the work to follow in the coming year. The same routine is before us now. It is a matter of great pleasure and con-gratulation that none of our members have fallen victim to the common enemy and destroyer of the race, so far as I am informed, and that notwithstanding the decline in the prices of the products of our flocks, and the general depression that inevitably followed, there still remains an interest in the business of breeding and raising Merino sheep, that the reverses of a single year or two cannot entirely kill, although it may be somewhat deadened. That the interest in what deadened. That the interest in sheep-breeding and wool-growing should flag during so protracted a decline and depression is no marvel. It is thoroughly characteristic of the American people to pursue that which promises the quickest reward, and consequently to abandon the pursuit of that which only offers a promise of reward in the indefinite future. And, acting upon this too common principle, farmers and wool-growers have always shifted their flocks to a greater or less extent whenever the price of wool declined, or the demand for their sheep decreased. That this is not always the wisest thing to do, is clearly proven from the history of the past. Since my remembrance, and I may say ever since the first introduction of fine wooled sheep into this country, there have been periodical panics in the sheep and wool markets, that have driven thousands of hearted and stomach sick.

The present crisis is not yet nearly so

for 50 cents to \$1 50 per head. In more recent years even prices of wools have also sunk as low, within a cent or two on a pound, as they are at present. In 1876 fine Ohio clothing wools grading "X, XX, and above," were sold in Philadelphia and Boston, in August of that year, as low as 37 cents, having declined from 48 cents in January and March of that year, and from 54 and 55 cents in March and January of the preceding year. In 1879 the same wools were sold as low as 35 cents in the same markets in January and March, and only rose to 39 cents in August. In the same year "fine un-washed" wools sold in these markets at 20 cents in the months of January and March, and 21 cents in 'August, while in 1880 the same wools brought 35 cents in January, 42 cents in March and 27 cents in Angust: and washed fleeces, "X,\XX, and above" sold at 52 cents in January, 57 cents in March and 48 cents in August; and "medium combing" ran as high as 70 cents in March of that year, and de-clined to 49 cents in August. You will see from these few quotations how extreme and sudden the fluctuations have been in the price of wools in the past. To-day, Ohio, Pennsvlvania and West Virginia washed fleeces, XX, and above, are worth in the Boston and Philadel phia markets 34 to 35 cents, and have remained at about those prices for many months While this seems exceedingly low to the grower, and really is below a remunerative price wool has not de-clined during the past two years, as much as other staple articles of produc-tion and manufacture. The percentage of decline in wool from July, 1882, to September, 1884, according to a circular issued by Justice Bateman & Co., of Philadelphia, was 20 per cent, while cotton showed a decline of 17 per cent; mess beef, per bbl., 20 per cent; hogs, per lb., 23 per cent; mess pork, per bbl., 26 per cent; corn, per bu., 281 per cent; wheat, per bu. corn, per bu., 284 per cent; whear, per bu. 37 per cent; nails, per keg, 40 per cent; steel rails, per ton, 54 per cent. So that when the matter of low prices for wool and sheep are discussed, it seems to me so plain that "he who runs may read," that sheep and wool are as fully remutantive at the present time as almost on. nerative at the present time, as almost any other branch of industry, and especially that of farm products. In view of this fact then, what is apparently for our best interests, to continue in the business, or

sheep raising?
We are advised by some leading jour nals, and individuals of acknowledged ability, to convert the Merino into a mutton producing animal to breed for greater size, and pay less attention to the wool product. Well, while I am quite ready to accept the proposition of in creased size, I am not willing to sacrifice quantity and quality of fleece to obtain it. The thoroughbred Merino sheep is essentially a wool producing animal, and when an attempt is made to divert it from its true mission, the attempt will of necessity prove fruitless, or an utter

failure.
There is a "happy medium" between the two extremes, that seems to me the safer ground to occupy, as to size. What seems to me a matter of greater importance than any other thing or things ir the matter of breeding, is the produc-tion of a more desirable fleece, on a well developed carcass. Many of us have come to think that the production of a fleece of great weight is an essential quality in a sheep, and especially so in a stock ram. In the majority of cases this is attained at the expense of other quali-ties of greater value. We have made rapid strides in the work of producing within our own State, animals of great size, and also of great shearing capacity. At the public shearings held under the auspices of this Association, it has been demonstrated that Michigan follows the lead of few if any other States in the production of sheep or fleeces of acknowledged merit. Our shearings have brought Michigan to the front more fully than any other thing connected with the work of the Association, and have paid many times the cost to the parties making exhibits, and the breeders at large.

(Continued on eighth page.)

Feeding Box or Manger for Colts. A correspondent of the American Cultivator who has visited Highland Stock Farm, a noted horse-breeding establish ment at Lee, Mass., thus describes a feeding box used for the young colts on the farm, which he says is something of a novelty, and could be adopted with profit by any Northern breeder. It is one continuous box built against the stable walls, which form one side of the box. The bottom is about one foot in width and on a level with the ground floor. The side next the colts is about two feet in height. and built upon an angle with the bottom, so that at the top the box is about two feet in width: Against the walls of the stable, about on a level with the top of the feed box, is a girth some six inches in width. To this girth is nailed a narrow strip of board which projects about two inches above the girth, forming a shallow trough in which the colt's grain is placed. Every one who has observed a horse or colt eating oats has noticed that a pertion of the grain is dropped from the mouth, and if allowed to fall in the dirt considerable must be wasted. By the above simple device the grain which the colts drop falls into the box which holds their is all saved and eaten, thus preventing Highlawn is an advocate of liberal feeding, so as to keep the colts growing from the start. Their pastures, particularly those in which mares suckling foals are kept, contain an abundance of rich grass. Occasionally a mare is a very scanty milker, and in such cases ground oats and wheat bran are fed in sufficient quantities to cause her to supply the wants of the growing foal and keep it in a thrifty condition. After weaning and during the first winter each foal is fed from three to four quarts of oats, and about the same quantity of wheat bran daily. Mr. Davis has learned from experience that good sound oats are as harmless as hay for growing foals which have plenty of exercise. The hay used is of the best quality, and consumed in sufficient quantities to properly develop the animal when matured. Large quantities of corn fodder are raised and cured on the farm, and when the nutritive properties of the grasses are impaired by frosts a liberal supply of well-cured cornstalks is distrib-

Horse Gossip.

uted about the pastures and eaten with

relish by the mares. The farm is divided

into numerous small fields and pastures,

which admit of keeping animals in small

flocks or by themselves whenever desir-

GOLDSMITH MAID is 27 years old, and hale and hearty.

JOHN HAMMOND, owner of St. Galien and Florence, heads the list of winning owners in England for the past season with £12,379 to his credit. He has never been a large winner before.

MR. ALDEN GOLDSMITH, the noted breeder of trotters, takes the same view of the future of the track as the FARMER expressed in its last issue: "They may ridicule me and call me a croaker," said Alden Goldsmith to a New York interviewer, "but something must be done to prevent those who make money out of the pool-selling from putting the knife into the racing. I don't say that pool-selling must be entirely banished, but it is absolutely necessary to hedge it in with more restrictions, or the better class of race-goers will stay away. it, Mr. Harris west on to speak of the cattle that were left by the soldiers. These As now conducted, it is very damaging to contests and breeding interests."

THE stockmen of Texas are turning their attention to the breeding of horses, using the brood mares common to that State for the pur pose, and crossing them with well bred, large sized horses from the more Northern States. The Live Stock Journal, of Texas, says of the results of the business so far: "With one exception the sales of Texas raised horses at the St. Louis market during the past season ranged between \$20@90 per head. One extra acid to develop before salting, putting to lot raised in the vicinity of San Antonio brought a much higher figure, and considering therange of prices paid for other horses, such as are raised in Missouri and Kansas, the showing is very poor indeed The principal call on Texas has been for mares, good brood mares, suitable for breeding to large stallions."

JOSEPH RAESIDE, one of the Raeside Bros. importers of Clydesdale barses, who was arrested recently charged with forging pedigrees for the horses imported by them, has been released under a ruling of the Secretary of States Mr. Frelinghuysen. Commissioner Hoyne held Receide to extradition under the charges, but the Secretary of State decleed that the offence charged was not a forgery at common law, and hence did not come within the operation of the extradition treaty between the two countries-Great Britain and the United States. This may be law, but we doubt its justice. However, the public can have no reason to complain if hereafter they decided to make purchases from these people after this warning.

SALLIE BENTON, a four year old trotting bre mare, owned by Gov. Stanford, of California has been smashing the four year old record On December 13th, at San Francisco she trotted a full mile in 2:17%. We remember when Magna Charta, in 1859, lowered the four year old record to 2:38 at Detroit, and the incredulity with which many horsemen received the announcement. A comparison of the two records shows the advance made in breeding the trotting horse in the 25 years covered b the respective dates. The best records for one, two, three and four years old trotters stand to the credit of Gov. Stanford as follows: Hinda Rosa, one year old, 2:361; Wildflower, two years old 2:21; Hinda Rosa, three years old, 2:191/2, and Sallie Benton, four years old, 2:17%. Sallie Benton was sired by Gen. Benton, he by Jim Scott, a son of Rich's Hamble tonian . Sallie Benton's dam was Sontag Mo hawk, by Mohawk Chief, a son of Rysdyk's

The merits of ATHLOPHOROS as a specific for Rheumatic and Neuralgic affections have been Continent. It never fails, no matter what the climate or atmospheric conditions. Here is significant voice from the Northwest. Mr. J 8. Helwick writes from Berrien Springs, Mich. say: "ATHLOPHOROS is doing my wite, ufferer from severe Rheumatism, a grea lof good, more good than any other medi-

she has ever taken."

Che Farm.

"The New Agriculture."

Mr. A. N. Cole, of Alleghany Co, N. Y., who claims great merit for a new system of hillside cultivation which he cal's the "new agriculture," recently visited the Elmira Farmers' Club, and gave the members a brief account of his methods, the gist of which we give in the The Dairy Business of the Country. following extracts. After mentioning the case of a single apple tree which had formerly born but ordinary crops. but this country, and there are invested in which under the new treatment yielded nearly seven bushels of perfect fruit, Mr.

Cole said: "All this came from the fact that a little way up the slope was one of the trenches that supplied every requirement, fertilizing the soil that the roots might feed freely, and giving moisture for every need. These trenches are nothing more than elongated cisterns cut parallel with the slope of the land, filled in with round stones at the bottom, shingled above with flat stones, then rubbish of every sort upon that, then earth. This cistern, or trench, holds the water draining from the land above, and there is slow percolation through the sub-soil by which the roots of trees are constantly nourished and supported. The trench before filling is excavated to the depth of four feet in the hay, and as it has a tight bottom the grain | bard-pan. In this case, water stood all through the season, leaching out slowly, considerable waste. The manager at just in the amount required for the roots dependent upon soil duly fertilized and moistened for their support. I find that hard-pan land is not absolutely impervious, for percolation goes on constantly. Through fertilization of the soil above, or top-dressing with manures, there is provision for plant growth and it is of the best kind, for the manure is furnished in a liquid form ready to be taken up all the time so long as moisture lasts. In the case of the tree which bore so full a crop. may .presume that every requirement was met, that there was fertilizing matter and moisture to supply the tree through its roots to bring out the blossoms. the foliage and the truit in perfection.

"I have had no opportunity to test apple trees under my system, except in this one instance, but plums and ouinces improve wonderfully by the reatment which stomach and insure a well-proportioned bad such notable effect on the June russet tree. I have grown quinces nearly as large as a pint bowl. As to plums, they are certainly two or three times the former size, two or three times as large as I have seen raised by the ordinary methods of culture It is astonishing what size these fruits will attain, plums and quinces when supplied with moisture all through spring and summer. So far as my experience goes every kind of fruit is larger, fairer and more of it, superabundant, so that trees must be propped or the fruit picked off during early growth to prevent breaking down."

Cheese-Making.

A Canadian expert in cheese-making who has traveled extensively in the cheese making districts of England and Scotland says, in a paper read at the Kilmarnock Dairy Show that many beliefs and suggestions have been written on the subject of cheese-making, but he doubts if there ever can be a code of rules laid down, so that the maker can follo w them under all conditions of weather and other influences. The cheese-maker must use his own judgment, and vary his processes as often as the atmosphere changes. After explaining why good well ripened cheese helped digestion, while bad cheese injured and ran with the half wild herds of native causes of poor cheese, which he said wer too many to be enumerated. Some of had accesss to bad water, want of cleanliness, setting the milk at night too thick or too thin, heating the milk too high or too low, too much or too little rennet, not cutting at the proper time, scalding too fast, drawing off the whey too soon or not soon enough, not getting the whey properly out, allowing too much or not enough press too soon, putting on too much pressure, and too much heat or not enough in the curing-room. It was he believed, of the utmost importance to have the milk in the right condition he fore adding the rennet, as when that was right the cheese was half made. These were matters the cheese-maker had to discover for himself, as the milk worked dif ferently on every change of soil. There were a hundred pitfalls before the cheese maker, and it required the greatest care and attention, with experience, commor sense and skill, to accomplish the desired end. It was possible to do everything right and at the proper time but one, and because of that have a faulty cheese.

The active agents that affect the charac ter of cheese in its making and curing, are heat, rennet, salt, moisture, lactic acid and the alcoholic acid developed by the action of the air. The action of these various agents, Mr. Harris, in his lecture, described in detail. Heat up to 98 deg. appeared to basten and stimulate the acion of all the other active agents; above 98 deg. and up to 140 deg., it had a killing effect. He then went on to lay down the principles of manufacture, so as to produce the largest yields and the best qualivy. He used one-third more rennet and less salt in spring than summer. The heating of the curd should be slow at first, gradually increasing as the whey formed on the outside of the curd; 98 deg. was the usual heat in summer, but as the season advanced the milk became richer, and he had found it necessary to heat to 102 deg. in Scotland. The great secret of good cheese-making, was that means must be used to expel the whey before acid is developed. This was best done by stirring. Lactic acid should be allowed to develop in a small degree only, so as to overcome the putrefactive ferment, and prevent the formation of gas in the cheese during the proved over a range of territory as wide as our time of curing. The alcoholic acid, or the form of acid which develops by the exposure of the dry curd to the air at a temperature of 95 to 98 deg., takes from two to four hours' exposure of the curd to the free action of the . ir. This expos-

ure is done by grin ling the curd and stir-

when it will feel soft and velvety. Curd should contain 35 per cent. of moisture when pressed, and 33 per cent. when cured. To determine and retain this proper proportion of moisture, requires good judgment in the operator, the only guide being observation and common sense. Coarse salt is preferable to the fine kind, as the latter dissolves too rapidly, but it must be the best salt that can be

It requires 15,000,000 cows to supply the demand for milk and its products in the dairying business of the United States over \$2,000,000,000, an amount nearly double the capital invested in banking and other commercial industries. It requires the cultivation of over 60,000, 000 acres of land to furnish food for the above number of cows. More than \$200, 000,000 is invested in dairy machinery and implements alone. The men employed in dairying occupations number 700,000, and 1,000,000 horses are neces sary. The cows and horses consume an nually 30,000,000 tons of hay. 90 000,000 bushels of corn meal and the same amount of oat meal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats. 2,000,000 bushels of bran, and 30,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery grain and questionable feed of various kinds that is used all over the country. It costs \$400,000,000 to feed these cows and horses. The hired help engaged on the dairy farms of the Union costs \$168,000,000, or an average price of \$20 a month per capita. The annual yield of the average cow is placed at 450 gallons, making the total milk product 6,750,000,000 gallons a year. The farmers' receipts for this milk, averaging it at 12 cents a gallon, amount to \$810,000,000. Cheese and butter use up 50 per cent. of the milk yield. To make a pound of cheese ten pounds of milk are required, and 27 pounds of milk make one of butter. The comparative nutritive qualities of milk is as 31 pounds to one pound of prime beef. A fat steer furnishes 50 per cent. of boneless beef, but it would require about 24,000,000 steers, weighing 1,500 pounds each, to produce the same amount of nutrition as the 15,000,000 cows supply with their annual yield of milk.

Economical Ration for a Cow.

Experiments at the Maine State College farm have satisfied the officers, says the Maine Farmer, that the best results, taking all things into account, have been obtained when milch cows are given a ration of twenty pounds of hay, three pounds each of bran, cotton seed and Indian meal per day. With hay figured at ten dollars per ton, butter can be made at a cost of fifteen cents per pound. The butter could be made a little cheaper upon other grains, or rather, the same grains in other proportions, but it would be at the expense of the condition of the animal. With these figures as a guide, how can farmers in the northern tier of New England States afford to sell their hay at the usual market prices in those localities? Far better to feed it out, sell butter at thirty cents, or \$20 per ton for the hay, and then have the manure left that is made from both hay and meal.

Improved Stock. It is said that when Sherman marched through Georgia, he swept along with him a number of beautiful herds of Deven cattle. Many of these animals were slaughtered, but some of them escaped mon stock of the country, and even to-day them were: Cows out of health, or having it is said the path of the march can al most be traced by the beautiful red grades, that have sprung from this ac cidental crossing. It is wonderful how quickly a few choice animals will change and improve the stock of a neighborhood. In this neighborhood some years ago, a number of Poland China hogs were introduced. Some of them running at large have changed the shape and color of our hogs to a remarkable degree. No particular attention has been paid to breeding, yet smooth and well shaped Poland-China grades are common. This may serve to show something of the wonderful improvement that can be brought about by careful and judicious breeding .- Souther Live Stock Journal

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF LIAY FOR STOCK .- Experiments made in England to determine the relative value of good hav as a feed for stock compared with other articles, established the following: One hundred pounds of hay are equal to 275 pounds of green Indian corn. 400 pounds of green clover, 442 pounds of rye straw, 360 pounds of wheat straw, 160 pounds of oat straw, 180 pounds of barley straw, 153 pounds of pea straw, 200 pounds of buckwhest straw, 400 pounds of dried corn stalks, 175 pounds of raw potatoes, 504 pounds of turnips, 300 pounds of carrots, 54 pounds of rye 46 pounds of wheat, 59 pounds of oats, 45 pounds of mixed peas and beans, 64 pounds of buckwheat, 57 pounds of Indian corn, 68 pounds of acorns, 105 pounds of wheat bran, 167 pounds of wheat, pea and oat chaff, 179 pounds of mixed rye and barley, 59 pounds of lin seed, and 330 pounds of mangel wurze!.

Agricultural Items.

THE American Cultivator thinks co-operation mong small farmers is the best and the only safe and practical remedy for hard times.

Two-thirds of all the tub butter sold in New York City is made west of Chicago. The four States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Minne ota have 1,659 creameries, of which Iowa has

PEAS are not an exhaustive crop. The complete shading which they give the soi serves all the purposes of a mulch. If the land is free from weeds a pea crop is nearly as good a preparation for wheat as summer fallow.

No circumstance better indicates the char acter of a fara er than the care he takes of his farming tool and implements. Only a sloven, ring until it has the proper consistency, ly, out-at-elbows, man will leave his costly

farm machinery exposed to the storms of win- will lay better, and keep in good health,

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentlema says he has painted his barns and cheds with Prince's metallic paint, mixed in oil, and thinned with crude petroleum. It cost him fifteen cents a gallon, and it stands the wear and tear of storms well, and looks very neat.

THE Prairie Farmer drops into arithmetic ong enough to figure out that the 1,422 caroads of fat hogs, numbering 66,597 animals, which arrived at the stock yards at Chicago on the 5th inst., would if stretched out in single without making them scratch for it. file, reach a length of 70 miles and would require for standing room only 21 acres.

A Colorado sheep grower of large experience has never failed to cure scab in sheep by lipping them in a solution of sulphur and lime. the proportion being 25 pounds of sulphur and 12% pounds of lime to 100 gallons of water. This liquor is kept at 110 to 120 degrees by the hermometer in the dipping vat. He also eeds sulphur with salt regularly.

THE Prairie Farmer says there are two ways by which the recent decline in prices of grain may be met by farmers. One is a better system of managing the soil, the other by saving somewhat of the cost of putting the products of the farm into the hands of the consumer. The best way to accomplish the last is by eeding bulky grains to live stock of various

THE Cultivator tells us it is very difficult to grind corn finely until it is thoroughly dried, especially if it is ground in the ear, as is the practice with many good farmers. We have ound that grinding dry oats or barley, onethird to one-quarter the bulk of ears, will make the whole much finer feed and lessen the injury to stock from the coarse particles of corn cob

IT requires 15,000,000 eows to supply the demand for milk and its products in this country, and there are invested in the dairying business of the United States over \$2,000,000,000, at amount nearly double the capital invested in banking and other commercial industries. It requires the cultivation of over 60,000,000 acres of land to furnish food for the above numbe of cows. More than \$200,000,000 is invested in dairy machinery and implements alone.

In regard to the expediency of feeding wheat to stock, the circular of a Chicago live stock firm says: "In 1868 we bought wheat in Mc-Henry County, Ill., at 65 cents per bushel, and fed it to our hogs, ground and steamed; or, rather ground and put into vats and poured poiling water over it, using the next day before souring, while warm, and by actual test produced 16 pounds of pork for every bushel fed making it realize us 128 cents per bushel; as it was a year of high priced hogs we realized eight cents per pound live weight for them."

How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir: "Why, my mother gave i to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." Who can name another medicine with such a record as this. Dr Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are another good medicine; and Arnica and Oil Liniment is just what it is recommended to be.

The Poultry Bard.

Ponltry Exhibitions.

Michigan Central Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Battle Creek, Jan. 15-20, 1885. Wm. J. Miller, Secretary.

World's Fair Poultry Department, New Orleans, La., Jan. 15-Feb. 15, 1884. B. N. Pierce, Special Commissioner, Indianapolis, Ind. Iowa State Poultry Association, Boone,

Jan. 20-24, 1885. J. H. Boggs, Secre National Poultry Association, Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 27-Feb. 3, 1885. T. F. Mc-

Frew, Jr., Secretary. Northern Indiana Poultry Association, Fort Wayne, Feb. 17-21, 1885. G. P. Gordon, Secretary.

Poultry Hints.

GIVE warm food to fowls in the morning and see that they have plenty of water and that it is kept from freezing. Put it into the dish as warm as they can drink it twice a day. Empty the dish at night. If you cannot give your hens care sell them.

Any ailing fowl should be at once removed from the flock to comfortable. quiet quarters, and specially treated with medicines and food. This will prevent the spread of a contagious disease, as well as give the sick fowl a better chance for recovery.

"HAVING seen some discussion about shape of eggs to determine sex," says a correspondent of the Farming World, "I can say from experience that to obtain the desired result, or predomination of either sex, you have to mate fowls as follows: For cockerels, mate a one year old cockerel with hens not more than two years old, and you will get the desired results. For breeding pullets mate a three year old cock with one year old hens. I have never had any exception to this rule.

To Make Hens Lay in Winter.-We often receive letters from our readers stating that they provide their fowls with warm quarters, and feed regularly and on a variety, but yet they get no eggs. Such cases are numerous and we will endeavor to point out a remedy for the difficulty We well know that if we keep a horse in the stable, and feed him well, that he becomes restless and unhappy, and in order to keep him in good health he must be exercised. With fewls the winter prevents foraging; and our kind readers go to the coops in the morning and give the hens a good heavy feeding. The hens being full are satisfied, and have no inducement to ramble, consequently do not take any ex ercise, and become too fat. The better plan is to get some chaff, cut straw leaves, or even dirt, and place it where the hens can scratch in it. In the morning give the hens a mess of warm food, but only a little. Now throw some grain into the scratching heap, and make them work for the balance of their meal. Feed nothing but what they will have to work for. At night feed them all they will eat. The object is to keep the hens busy during the day, but let them go on the roost fu.l Hens that are compelled to work

while the eggs will produce stronger chicks. They should always have a warm. mess early in the morning, especially in the winter, but the meal should be so given as to leave them somewhat hungry. Do not feed them at noon, except by putting their food in the scratching heap, and never give soft food in the scratching heap. In other words, keep them scratching for oats, wheat, seeds, and even for ground shells. Give no corn except at

WE notice that the Wasepi Poultry Yards, at Wasepi, St. Joseph Co., this State, are advertising in some of the Eastern papers. At one time those yards were advertised in the FARMER one of the brothers owning them, R C. Barnard, being at that time engaged as a canvassing agent for the Western Rural, and also did some business for the FARMER. We found him a smooth-talking, agreeable gentleman, but the worst liar and dead beat it has ever been our misfortune to be come connected with. He embezzled money collected to the amount of over one hundred dollars, and we were assured by the publisher of the Rural that he was also in arrears with him. We do not want to say anything harsh against a man who makes such strong pretensions to honor as Mr. R. C. Barnard, but we want our readers to understand that they should take no chances of his keeping faith with them; although, from our experience, we think he is very liable to keep their money if he can get his hands on it. He is a bad egg, and quite capable of sending them to customers.

A SUBSCRIBER asks us to describe the Bronze Turkey. They are, as their name indicates, of a bronze color, nearly approaching a brown and are of much larger size than the ordinary turkey.

NEW ADVERTISH WHINIS.

RHEUMATISM OR NEURALGIA

Mr. M. C. Warn, Assistant Cashier Mer. chants' National Bank, Toledo, O., says:

"My little girl was cured of Rheumai after having suffered about three mouths the use of ATELOPHOROS. I recommend i all suffering with this disease." No medicine has ever been discovered that so quickly-and

surely cures these diseases as

"My wife has suffered with acute Rhenmatism and Neuralgia for lifteen years. ATHLOPHOROS 's the first medicine that ever gave her any-hing but temporary relief. She has only taken we bottles, and feels it is a God send," I. T. Smith, 164 Washington Street Thicago, says: "Have suffered with Rheumatism for five years, After using 23% bottles of ATHLOPHO Ros, am entirely free from all pain."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your drug gist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he men't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS- CO. 112 WALL ST, NEW YORK

WILSON'S Cabinet Creamery & Barrel Churn



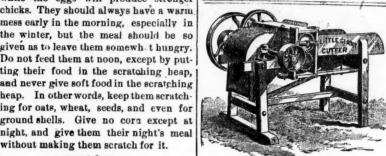
The woman's friend. It saves three-fourths of the labor in butter making; easily operated; you rais sweet cream from sweet milk; you have sweet milk to feed which trebles its value, send for circular. Agents wanted. Address
FLINT CABINET CREAMERY CO.,
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NEWEST & BEST THE MACK DOOR HANGER Patented by Eugene Mack, July 17, 1883. annot be thrown from the track-runs at the touch of a finger while arrying the hea let door; it is the trongest hanger made, and the only anger in the world having a L-the-turned Roller; Iron Track; strongest in the market, and has the only per-fect splice in u-e. THE MACK DOOR HANGER CO. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
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THE-STANDARD" FARM R. L. ORR & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT



THE ROSS CUTTERS.

These Cutters are guaranteed to be the best in the world Any one wishing a Cutter is at liberty to try one of ours in competition with any other make in the world before buying, and if it does not prove to be superior in any way, it may be returned. We quarantee perfect satisfaction or no sale. Please send for our illustrated circular before you buy a Cutter.

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on.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I would like to make inquiries through the columns of your paper, in relation to mall fruit raising and market gardening After thinking over the matter. in the vicinity of Detroit. How far from Detroit is such farming profitable, where the products must be marketed by wagon? by rail? and where by boat on the What is the nature of the soil both above and below Detroit on or near the river; and are there landings at convenient distances, where produce can be shipped? Is small fruit raising and market garden ing carried on to any great extent in the vicinity of Detroit? Will the Editor, and those engaged in the business, please give facts and experiences.

YOUNG FARMER.

We shall attempt to answer these questions so as to give the inquirer a fair idea of the business in the vicinity of this city. First, as to distance from market: In the small fruit business it is always the early bird that catches the worm. Sales by the growers are made to dealers, who either have stands in the vegetable mar ket, or groceries scattered over the city. They must have their purchases made early to accommodate their customers. who are liable to drop in most any time after six o'clock in the small fruit season. on the market not later than five o'clock. In fact, they begin to arrive by three o'clock, the earliest ones securing the best positions for their wagons. Now every mile you are distant from the market means fifteen to twenty minutes drive, and you can see that distance may not count for much, up to a certain point, if you are willing to get up and start for market in the middle of the night. To do this you will not have a very agreeable time during the season, although twothirds of those in the business around Detroit are obliged to do so. If you have an hour's drive, say four miles, you would require land situated not more than two miles from city limits, as you will have two and a half or three miles from that point to market. There are some fruitgrowers near this city who conduct their business in a different way. They have a certain number of regular customers, such as grocers and even private families, who take fruit every day. These they have secured by getting a reputation for growing choice fruit, and if they get the fruit to them by seven or eight o'clock it will be in time. This means growing good fruit, not picking it until well ripened, and bringing it to the city in good

prefer quality to quantity. By rail, the business is entirely changed. You would necessarily have to consign to a commission merchant, and with the milroad facilities now enjoyed, distance would not be so much of an object. Some of the most profitable small fruit farms in the State are located along the Central Railroad at from 25 to 50 miles distance from Detroit. The railroad connections would be of more importance to you than a few miles of distance.

shape and free from dirt, leaves, stems or

mperfect specimens. There is always sale

for this class of fruit among those who

By boat, up or down the river, any good shipping point would do inside of 25 miles, especially as lines of railway run parallel to the river, which could essily be made available. There is one this advantage that makes growers along the eastern shores of Lake Michigan prefer the Chicago to eastern markets. There are various convenient shipping points along the river

But, above all, success in small fruits or vegetables will depend largely upon yourself. Close observation, industry, carefulness, and, besides these, a knowledge of commercial affairs, are essentials of success. Some may succeed finally who start in with none of these requisites; but them what conditions are necessary to success. There is plenty of room for those who understand the business, and are willing to accept its responsibilities. But the lower ranks, like all other trades and professions, will be found full to repletion. The room is at the top; but if you have the courage and tenacity to start in and stick to it you will get there in

The soil in the vicinity of Detroit varies. Immediately north and east it is heavy elay, the land quite flat, with considerable decayed vegetable matter upon the sur. face. When well underdrained and cultivated it is productive, and will wear well. To the west, (down the river) the soil is lighter, small sand ridges occurring ine vegetables are grown as can be had

anywhere. There are quite a number of small fruitgrowers in the vicinity of the city, and many of them have been quite successful. Many of them include vegetable gardening with fruit-growing. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and grapes do well as a rule. The latter have been badly affected by the rot for a few years past, but some have pre vented it from attacking their vineyards, and been well compensated for their time and labor. Good land within a mile or a mile and a half of the city limits would cost from \$150 to \$200 per acre, accord ing to location and condition.

A Lesson in Grape Culture.

There are many hints in the papers about summer and fall pruning, and other methods of treating grape vines for the purpose of promoting vigorous growth, good crops of fruits, &c. I wish to re cord a note of my success, or lack of suc cess, last year, in securing a good crop of varieties of grapes, all of which ripen well in average seasons. Last year l beans. The vines had a grand start in the st

the spring, were well trained on trellises, were remarkably healthy during the mainder of the original border renewed season, had a large burden of fruit (after | and replanted, wnilst all of one side of the thinning out from a third to a half in the summer), and I had a good prospect and cropping as mentioned. Oddly of harvesting a nice crop of fruit. But enough, too, the crop on these old heads my grapes generally failed to ripen, though I think it was par'ly owing to the

After thinking over the matter, and reviewing my operations in the garden, I have concluded that a thorough weeding which I gave the beans in August was the main cause of the failure of my grapes to ripen well, as under other circumstances I generally had fine grapes in good seasons. I believe the grape vine should not be cultivated nor the growth of the wood stimulated by artificial means after July 1st, but that all stirring of the ground and application of fertilizers should be before that time. The roots and spongioles, which convey nourishment to the vines and fruit, should not be disturbed after getting well established for the season, as late cultivation induces new growth below as well as above ground, and consequently retards both wood and fruit.

A good substitute for hoeing, to keep down weeds, is mulching, and a method suggested by last year's experience is to suspend the growing of crops of vegetables among the grape vines and mulch ing the ground sufficiently to prevent the Growers should, therefore, get their fruits growth of weeds after June. I believe that upon this depends the ripening of the fruit .- Fruit Recorder.

An Unproductive Orchard.

The members of the E'mira Farmers' Club considered the question of unproductive orchards at a late meeting. Mr. W. W. Hare, of Groton, N. Y., advised the fol. lowing course for the benefit of Mr. G. W. Hoffman, who contemplates cutting down his unfruitful orchard: "Seeing that Mr. Hoffman was inclined

to cut down his apple orchard because it made wood rather than bore fruit, I thought my experience might be of some benefit to him. If he will, next spring, when his orchard is in blossom (or when it should be in blossom) girdle all his trees, by making one cut clear through the bark, once around each tree with a common hand saw, I think he will be amply repaid by a full crop of apples, either the next fall or the year after, unless prevented by frost. This course will not injure the trees, but will check the growth so that the tree will perfect the fruit buds for the next year. I tried this plan with success many times and it has never failed. The operation may need to be repeated, if the soil is very rich and the trees thrifty, every two or three years until a fruitful habit is formed. An ap ple tree to fruit well should not make more than four inches of new growth in one year. When a full growth of apples is produced little or no new wood will be made. If his trees make a growth of new wood of more than four inches in a year, the operation should be repeated. By this process the growth of the tree will be reduced to the fruit standard, and all the roots will remain in a healthy con dition to perfect any crop of fruit set. This is one advantage over root pruning, and another is that it can be done more easily. Both methods accomplish the same thing, to wit: reduce the growth of the tree to the fruit standard. The soil where Mr. Hoffman's orchard stands is, undoubtedly, made of bottom land, great point in favor of shipment by boat, (so-called), full of vegetable matter which and that is the fine condition in which the causes a large growth of wood, and he, the cool airy deck of a river boat, free fruitful, but really increasing the evil from dust, is considerable, as you will see rather than diminishing it. I would reby comparing the fruit as received. It is commend if anything be applied to the soil that it be straw only, spread on the ground after a heavy fall of snow, for the purpose of keeping the trees back in

and their ability to stand the elements. "I have known peach trees standing in a valley to bear well, being set on the north side of some building and considerable clay and stone mixed with the soil at the time of planting (producing slow it will be after experience has taught growth), while others planted on the south side of buildings in natural soil were frozen back every year and produced no fruit. I should hesitate a long time. trying all the different methods, before I would conclude to cut down a thrifty, growing orchard because it did not fruit."

Heads or Tails?

A curious heading this to a gardening paragraph, but it is suggested by the novel and interesting sight of a number of vines fruiting grandly, and yet literally growing on their heads. The story of the Lady Downe's house at Heckfield, has, in driblets, from time time been told, but a short summary of its history will just now not be uninteresting. Planted originally in a south-west lean to, it was frequently, with clay land between. As found, owing to the admirable cropping powers shown by the vines, and the value of the crop for late-keeping, expedient to take away the back wall of the house, and carry down a lean-to on the other side, thus converting the house into a broad, but rather low, span. In time the Vine-rods brought down this new slope filled all the available space, and just as an experiment, literally unable then to say whether it would or would not prove successful or desirable, Mr. Wildsmith layered the young leaders of the rods a few years since, with the respectacle was presented of a vinery, the plants in which were rooted and making good growth at both ends; and it seemed hard to say which were the heads and which were the tails. In process of time the vines began to fail somewhat, for they were dependent entirely upon inside borders, and it was resolved to make now the most hazardous experiment of severing the rods of one-half the vines at the ridge or apex of the roof that the old roots might be removed, that portion of grapes. My grapery comprises eight the border be remade, and new vines. be planted. It was done, and curious to relate, the severed tops, still rooted by their grew a variety of vegetables between the heads in the opposite border, seemed not

were cut away last winter, and the rehouse remains covered by vines growing of vines is a superb one-we doubt if, for the area, it has ever been better; the branches are numerous, are fine, and the berries unusually large and splendidly finished. Thus we have told a plain un varnished story of a singular experiment in plant physiology and culture, the which, if productive of no practical good, may ever be quoted with exceeding interest .- Gardener's Chronicle.

A Remedy for the Phylloxera. We have discovered a complete remedy mixed with clay so minutely that the globules are not distinguishable with an ordinary microscope. We find the applica-tion will cost little more than one cent per vine. Among our experiments two dozen vines that were dying, owing to the phylloxera, were dug up in a vineyard, and after a dose of mercury had been applied to each hole, they were replanted without any attempt to cleanse the roots. They regained their vigor, and are now healthy, while adjacent vines have died. In another experiment one pound of mercury was applied to each vine, and all are growing vigorously. The lesson taught is, that while the metal destroys the insects, it does not injure the vines. It is a well known fact that entomologists and taxidermists use mercurial mixtures to preserve their cabinets from all insects and pests, and that they are entirely effectual. It is at least worth trying, and if found effectual, it will enable us to grow many of the finer varieties of grapes, that are now entirely destroyed by that scourge of the vineyard. -Pacific Rural Press.

The Cuthbert Raspberry in California The Cuthbert raspberry, which is so favorably known to most of our Michigan fruit-growers, seems to find a soil and climate peculiarly adapted to its requirements in the Golden State. A correspondfrom Fresno Co., says of the Cuthbert:

"Perhaps some of your readers may be interested in my experience with the Cuthbert raspberries. I sent to Mrs. Mc-Cann for a hundred plants, and set them out last February. I suppose I should have restrained their bearing the first year, but I had a curiosity to see what they would do, and consequently let them take their own course, with practically no attention at all. In June they began to bear, and we had a mess every day for about two weeks. Then they took a rest and started in again in August. In October they gave us a third group and that her ber they gave us a third crop, and that has continued until the present time, with no signs of stopping. We have had several heavy frosts, but they have had no apparent effect except to turn some of the leaves. Owing to a press of work, the cultivation and irrigation of the berries year resulted as follows: have been greatly neglected.

Horticultural Notes.

AT the late meeting of the Illinois Horticul, tural Society the Early Richmond was recommended as the best of the sour cherries.

AT some of the State fairs last fall sharper did a good business selling beans smeared with oil of cinnamon for seeds of the cinnamon tree, at five cents each. Every purchaser was to grow his own cinnamon.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribun fruit arrives in market. The difference seeing that the orchard was unfruitful says that even if Fay's prolific current does not between an express car on a hot day, and has applied manure, seeking to make it prove to yield so many quarts to the bush as the Old Red Dutch, yet the reported size and beauty and case of picking will make it desir-

> An Indiana strawberry grower says that one night when frost threatened his crop, just then in bloom, his son and himself remained in the the spring, out of the way of strawberry field till four A. M., firing wood and frosts. The character of the soil has then covering it with sods and earth to produce much to do with the fruitfulness of trees a smoke and keep off the frost, with entire

Ir trees for planting have been frozen in weather, place the packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing.

PROBABLY the greatest cause of old orchards dying is starvation. A tree, like an animal, when nearly starved succumbs easily to other adverse causes. Now that these adverse causes are more numerous than formerly, it is no wonder that trees weakened by long bearing apiarian literature, and apiarists should and scant allowance of food should die. It is beware of accepting every statement made 13. M. McCULLOUCH'S SONS, 134 & 136 Walnut Street, CINCINNATI probably very near the truth to say as truth. Many farmers, said the Profesthat the only old orehards that yield fair returns are those that are supplied with plenty spring up in the very track of the burnof fertilizers.

In regard to preserving a small number of cabbages through the winter, "Elm" says in the Husbandman: "When intended only for family use, a few plants for use during the early part of winter may be hung up by their stems to the joists above the cellar. For use later, the heads trimmed ready for cooking may be put in barrel or bex, in the bottom of placed. Pack a layer of heads closely upon the straw, cover this with a second layer of damp straw, on which place another of cab bages, and so on till the barrel or box is full. Then put away in a cool place, where the temperature ranges at or slightly below the freezng point."

ured from trial plats or small beds to which sult that all rooted, so that the novel are given constant attention and an amount of manure which cannot be applied to any considerable ares, the Canadian Farmer says: "Is t any wonder that, with such extraordinary statements published throughout our land, many a man is deceived into selling his grain farm, or his store, that he may invest the proceeds in fruit culture, only to meet with repeated failure and disappointment? Who will be brave enough to publish his failures as well as his successes and thus give to the public fair ideas of the average profits. How many strawberry growers are there who ever get more than 200 quarts per acre, and how many are there who must often sadly acknowledge to a crop of little more than half that quantity and little or no net profit,"

Apiarian.

MICHIGAN BEE-KEEPERS.

Annual Meeting of the State Association

Bee-Keepers' Association was held at known to every entomologist. Lansing on December 10th, and was called to order by President W. Z. Hutchin. son, of Rogerville. About forty-delegates were present. A brief report of the meeting held at Flint was read, after which, with Vice President Taylor in the chair, an informal discussion of reversible frames for hives was engaged in. Several members present believed reversible for the phylloxers, in the application to frames, if in the hands of experienced each vine of one-half ounce of quicksilver apiarists, would prove of great value. while others took just as strong grounds plained only on the ground that the active against their use. Mr. A. I. Root, who spores are confined to the honey, and that was present, favored reversible frames the adult bees are not victims of the mala as of great advantage, but believed sus- dy, and can only convey it in the honey. pended frames superior during the latter part of the season. One of the members now raging, the Professor believed that said he saw no more reason for reversing with just the right temperature bees will the frame than there would be for turn | eat very little, will remain very quiet, and ing dwelling-houses upside down. In reply to the question as to what would be temperature is not maintained the bees the percentage of advantage in reversible frames over ordinary ones, it was stated that apiaries using the former would average ten lbs. more honey to the colony.

At the afternoon session the first ques tion discussed was: "Shall we have entrances for each story of our hives?" The question was discussed at length, and the conclusion reached was that two entrances were unnecessary; and liable to lead to robbery by marauding bees. This was followed by the question:

'Can we get good honey without separators?" Mr. Cutting appeared to voice the opinion of the Association when he said that with the narrow sections and large sized foundations it was unnecessary, but when wide sections and starters were used we must have separators.

"The width and size of sections" form ed the basis of an extended and interesting discussion. Prof. Cook said he be. lieved bees stored honey just as rapidly in small sections as in larger ones. The best selling size appeared to vary in different of the Pacific Rural Press, writing ent markets, and ranged from one to two pounds. It was agreed that two different sizes ought to be adopted and considered as the standards. This was followed by brief but interesting discussions of the following subjects: "How shall we put sections in the hive?" "How shall foundations in sections be fastened?" "Do bees secrete wax when not needed?" method of disposing of the bees from the

cases in honey time?" The second day's session opened with an increased attendance. The forenoon session was largely taken up with reports of committees and other routine work. The election of officers for the ensuing

President.-Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricul-President.—Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Lansing.
Vice Presidents.—R. L. Taylor, Lapeer;
I. Y. Kezarta, Ceresco; Dr. L. C. Whiting,
East Saginaw.
Secretary.—H. D. Cutting, Clinton,
Lenawee Co.
Treasurer.—M. H. H.

Treasurer.-M. H. Hunt, Bell Branch, Wayne Co.

It was decided that the next annual meeting of the Association should be held in this city in conjunction with the meeting of the North American Society.

A resolution was unanimously adopted stating that the Association appreciated the arduous labors of its former secretary, Frank Benton, in securing the adoption of a rational premium list by the State Agricultural Society, and his services in improving the bees of America and the world, as well as congratulating him on his success in shipping queen bees, and suggesting that bee-keepers secure Mr. Benton's aid when desirous of importing

pure strains of foreign bees. Robert S. Hewitt, of the Department of State, presented to the society diagrams showing the amount of honey raised in Michigan in proportion to the total the package, or are received during frosty amount raised in the United States, as well as the relative amount raised in each county in this State. and read an interest ing paper on the collection of statistics

"Notes on the Year," was the subject

of a valuable paper read by Prof. A. J.

Cook of the Agricultural College. He

said that rapid progress had been made in apiculture, but with an army of investigators, most of whom are entirely without scientific training, faulty generalizations and crude theories have crept into wonder that trees weakened by long bearing apiarian literature, and apiarists should sor, as they see the luxuriant fire-weed ing brush heap, are sure that spontaneous generation is a law of nature. Ignorance is often a strong pillar on which faith undoubting stands. The doctrine of metempsychosis is no more unscientific than that wheat will turn to chess, yet many a husbandman has no doubt of the frequent occurrence of the latter. Science has long shown the utter fallacy of these which a layer of clean, damp straw has been statements, and will have to keep battling for years before he will see the truth. So in bee-keeping; it will take years to per suade all bee-keepers that the so-called honey dew does not fall like the gentle rain from heaven. Yet that it never so falls is very certain. That bees can change worker larvæ to drone larvæ In reference to the misleading accounts of is entirely beyond the possibilities extraordinary yields of fruit or vegetables fig- even of these very skillful workers, yet I doubt not if our editors would publish such statements, we should read them yearly in our apiarian papers. The presence of the spermatozoa or sperm cells in the eggs insures a female bee. Even more absurd is the notion that crushed tissue of a drone larva may fecundate a queen bee. Surely such statements are unworthy a place in our bee journals. Mr. Cheshire of England claims to have found the specific cause of foul. brood in a kind of bacterium, which he calls bacillus aloei. He thinks these are not confined to the brood but swarm everywhere in the adult bees, queens, drones, and workers, and even in the sperm cells of the drones and ova of the

probably does not contain the spores, but that they-the spores-are conveyed or the feet and antennæ of the bees. Lastly he suggests phenol as a specific to be used as the cure of the malady. He is not the first to suggest phenol, nor is the idea of the matting of the lining of the alimen tary canal with the skin of the larvæ The annual meeting of the Michigan original with him, as it is a fact well

Now while we should be very glad of

this elaborate investigation by Mr. Che-

shire, we may well pause before we join

in his cry of Eureka! If the adult bees

are attacked with the bacillus aloei, why do we get none of the characteristic odor from them, and how are we to explain the cure by partial starvation which has been so successful in the hands of Messrs. Jones, Mason, and others? These well authenticated cases of cure can be ex-In regard to the "pollen" controvers be very sure to winter well. If such a will become more or less active. In that case it is far better to have no pollen in the hive. For many years he had given pollen to some colonies and withheld it from others. The opinion above expressed is based upon the results obtained from such experiment. Hearty food and rest are not safe companions. If bees can fly often pollen will not affect their health He believed the best thing to do would be to remove all pollen in the fall and return the frames containing it to the hive about

April 10. The coming bee will have all the good points of our present races that have superior merits, and will be secured by cross-breeding. By judicious crossing and careful selections we shall surely reach results that shall be to the bee of to-day what the sleek Shorthorn is to the lean Texan kine of the western plains.

He closed his paper with an urgent appeal to take some step by which reliable statistics relative to bee culture and honey raising in Michigan might be obtained. The Legislature should not only be appealed to, but he urged that the Society furnish the Secretary means to secure a correspondent in every county whose business it shall be to send him data from which a complete showing for the entire state may be made.

Thursday afternoon's session was given up to a discussions of subjects of general "Tiering up," and "What is the best interest to the bee-keeper, and at a late hour the Association adjourned.

> WESTFIELD, Mass., Feb 18, 1882. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.-Gentlemen: About five years ago I had a very bad cough, and tried several remedies without any relief, until I was advised by Mr. Whitney, druggist of Gouverneur, N. Y., to try your Cherry Pectoral, which I did, and before I had taken half bottle, I was entirely cured.

Yours &c., CHARLES MEACHAL.

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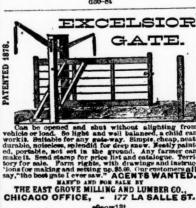
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WATCH FREE with their answer, for which they will receive three months' scription to the Home Guest, a 80 page Illustrated New Y Book, a Case of 25 articles that the ladies will apprecia aper containing names of winners. Stamps taken. Addr. Pubs. of HOME GUEST, HARTFORD, CONT.

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INDICESTION AND CONSTIPATION ARE CURED BY

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condition. Any other freatment is as use-less as an effort would be to make a watch keep time by simply gilding its case, when it had a broken main-spring. 0 Ayer's Pills

Are the best medicine to accomplish the necessary work of cleansing, stimulating and restoring. They are more thorough in their purgative effect than any others, yet are not violent in their action, exercise a powerful influence for good upon the other vital organs as well as the bowels, and effectually Banish Disease.

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Also spring from disorders of the digestive functions, and are not only exceedingly painful in themselves, but have symptoms, such as Dropsy and Rheuzettem and the symptoms of the kidneys is the disease, they cease to do this,

disease, they cease to do this, Prompt Relief

For the various forms of dyspeptic discases, is in a medicine that will remove its primary cause, by restoring the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels to a healthful condition. Any other freatment is as uscless as an effort would be to make a watch keep time by simply gilding its case, when it had a broken main-spring. their strength restored.

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State Journal of Agriculture.

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JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS Publishers.

P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 21 Park Row, New York.



State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1884.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

With this issue of the FARMER all sub scriptions ending with the year expire. Examine the address tag on the paper and ascertain whether you are one of those interested. If you are, and intend to take the paper the coming year, don't put the matter off, but send in a renewal at once. You will then start the New Year with a clear conscience.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 63,652 bu.. against 82,103 bu, the previous week and 98,112 bu. for corresponding week in 1883. Shipments for the week were The stocks of wheat held in this city amount to 547,743 bu., against 492,915 last week. The visible supply of this grain on December 20 was 43,068,451 bu. against 41,809,779 the previous week, and 35,431,259 bu. at corresponding date in 1883. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 1,248,671 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending December 20 were 847.882 bu., against 937.116 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 8,584,144 bu. against 6,-115,700 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883. The total exports from seven Atlantic ports from August 25, 1884, to December 20, 1884, were 21,874,411 bu., while for the corresponding date last year they were 16,212,716 bu.

The wheat market has ruled steady all week, with values tending upwards. There was little activity in the trade, and transactions for the week were light. The coming one is likely to be so too, as the intervention of a holiday always causes a dull feeling, and if prices keep up it will be something remarkable. The market on Saturday closed with a fair show of strength. Yesterday this market was quite active, both for spot and futures, and rates were advanced on all grades Sales were 95 cars of spot and 215,000 bu. of fatures. No. 1 white spot sold up to 79tc, and No. 2 red up to 82c, closing firm. Chicago advanced 11 @15c from Saturday's closing figures. No. 2 red sold there at 751c, and No. 3 do at 63@64c. Toledo was also active and higher, with No. 2 red at 74c, and No. 2 spot at 80@81c. New York advanced 1@11c on spot, and 11@17c per bu. on futures, closing easy.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from Dec. 1st

																No.1 white.			. 2 hite.		o.			o. 3
Dec	. 1															7514					76		•	61
60	5															7614						1/4		61
5.6		3.														7634					77			61%
44		Į.														761		••				1/2		621/2
66		5.	_		•	-	_			-	-	•	•	•	•	76	•		•			16		(31a
66		,														7514					76			(3%
		3.	•	*		•	•	•	•	۰	•	•	•	*	•	75			9					
66																75%		. 6	a		76			64
46	16).		•			•	•						٠	۰	7614						28		6316
46	10							•		•			•	•	۰	77					77			631/2
46	11			•	۰	*				*				*				• •	*		77	1/8		641/9
44	15	٠.									•					77				- 3	66			65
66	13	۶.														761/2						1/8		6416
	44	١.														761/2					76	1/2		64
66	3.6	ì.									•					7616					76	16		641/2
66	17	١.													٠	7714			-		77	3/4		65
66	18	ŝ.								٠						76%					77	36		67
66	15	•										ž				78					77	3/		641/4
66																77	-				77	1/2		67
66	25							Ĺ	Ĺ	Ĺ		Ĺ				77			-		78	12		6616
66	21															761/2		••			78			€61/2
	24		1	1	1	•	1		•	٠	_	_	_			76%					78			00/2
66	20			Ī	•	•	6				Ī	ľ	•	Ī	•							78	* *	***
56	26		•	•			•	•	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	77		•••		*	70	21	* 4	en.
44	27				•	*	*				•		•			70S/		• •				1/2		01
60	20												*			7934					81			07%
	23	٠.		÷						٠			٠			4 35 20	-				89			60

The foregoing exhibit of the fluctua tions in prices from day to day shows how steady values have ranged. It is quite evident they are down to hard-pan, and any movement must be upwards to be lasting.

The following statement gives the closing figures on No. 1 white each day

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
Tuesday		77	783
Wednesday		78	783
Thursday			
Friday		77%	781
Saturday		. 785	80
Monday		80	
For No. 2 red the cl	ogine	nriona o	m 4h
Tot Mo. 2 red the Ci	Carne	prices o	n the
various deals each day	of th	e neet	187.0

were as follows: 78½ 78¼ Wedne-day Thursday Friday Saturday

Monday	82	8316
The following statement	shows	the
amount of wheat in sight at	the d	lates
given this season as compare	d with	last
year:		
Visible supply in U. S. and Can	41.8	09.779

On passage for Cont. of Europe	3,600,000
Total, Dec. 13	61,217,779
Total, Dec. 13 Total previous week Total two weeks ago	59,849,033
Total Dec. 15, 1888	54,702,221
The outlook while looking a lie	41

The outlook, while looking a little more favorable for holders, gives little promise of prices advancing to what most people regard as average figures. It is an era of low prices, and wheat, through being more plentiful than any other product, has felt the decline to a greater extent. The last reports from the east showed a better demand among shippers, but they are very cautious in their operations. Th increased demand caused stronger mar kets at the east, and the New York, Chi cago, Toledo and St. Louis markets were all higher on Saturday.

The California wheat crop the past seaon was the largest one ever raised in that State, but it is not being sent forward as rapidly as expected. Farmers there are dissatisfied with present prices, and are holding on to their crops.

The foreign markets are all steady, with prices the lowest known for many years. Farmers in Great Britain see no chance for better prices for their wheat, and are generally marketing freely. In fact bad crops and low prices for a few years have put it out of the power of many to hold their wheat this season, even if they desired to.

The following table shows the prices riling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

OUS:

Dec. 29.
per cental.
Flour, extra Sta*e.... 10s. 9 d.
Wheat, No. 1 white... 6s. 11 d.
do Spring No 2 old 7s. 3 d.
do do do new 6s. 9 d.
do Winter Western 6s. 9 d.

CORN AND OATS. The receipts of corn in this market the

ast week were 36,791 bu., against 31,258 bu. the previous week, and 67,997 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments were 21,013 bu. The visible supply in the ountry on Dec. 20 amounted to 4,336,-792 bu. against 4,617,251 bu. the previous week, and 9,164,258 bu at the same last year. The visible supdate ply shows a decrease during the week of 296,459 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 717,573 bu., against 778,106 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 3,799,277 bu., against 4,-990,750 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 21,853 bu., against 9,213 bu. last week. Corn ruled very quiet all week, with values generally under those reported a week ago. At the close of the week Chicago and Toledo were reported firmer and a shade higher than the previous day, but Chicago lower than a week ago. Our own market declined early in the week, but recovered, and closed Saturday at about the same range as last re. ported. No. 2 spot is quoted at 39@391c, with other grades neglected. Street prices are 35@38c per bu. At Chicago quotations are 351c for spot No. 2, 351c for the year deliveries, 35c for January, and 34%c for February. The Toledo market has advanced, and quotations there are 401@ 41c per bu., the deliveries at 40½c, January at 371c, and May at 381c per bu. The visible supply is smaller than a week ago, and about one half what it was a year ago. It is evident farmers at the west are not pushing it on the market at present. In fact corn is in excellent condition this year, and will be stored by many rather in 1883. The exports from all American than accept current prices.

The following statement shows the up 2,568,637 lbs., against 2,475,339 lbs. the visible supply in the United States previous week, and 2,869,926 lbs two weeks and Canada, and on passage to the United States and the Continent of Europe at | week last year were 1,591,358 lbs.

uates nameu, as compared with t	ис вашо
date last year:	
1	1884.
Visible supply in U. S. and Can	4,617,251
On passage for United Kingdom	1,220,000
On passage for Cont. of Europe	200,000
Total, Dec. 13th	6,037,251
Total previous week	6,757,656
Total two weeks ago	6,383,000
Total Dec. 15th, 1883	11,287,376
The Livernool market vesterd	av was

quoted steady at 5s. 51d.percental for new nixed, and 5s, 6d, for old do., a decline of 1d. on new, and the same rates as last week on old mixed.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 14,033 bu. against 8,673 pu. the previous week, and 20,785 bu. for the corresponding week The shipments were 1883. The visible supply grain on December 20 was 2,600,948 bu. against 6,197,271 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Monday amounted to 8,007 bu., against 5, 947 bu. the previous week. The exports for Europe the past week were nothing, and for the last eight weeks were 189,115 bu., against 20,820 bu. for 373,750 lbs. the corresponding weeks in 1883. The visible supply shows a decrease of 342,-917 bu. during the week. While business has been extremely light, oats have not only held their own but advanced 4@ 1c since our last report. No. 2 mixed are selling here at 29c per bu., and No. 2 white at 301c: light mixed would bring 29c. On the street prices range from 24 to 27c per bu. The Chicago market is also higher, although trading is light. Quoations there are 25%@26c per bu. for No. 2 mixed spot, 254c for January delivery, 25gc for February, and 28gc for May. Toledo closed dull, with prices about the same as a week ago. The New York market is firm and higher. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 34c; No. 2 do., 341@35; No. 1 do., 35c; No. 2 Chica go mixed, 35\frac{4}{2}; No. 3 white, 34\frac{4}{2}c; No. 2 do 35c; No. 1 white, 35@351c; Western white,

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

34@38c; State white, 331@371c.

Butter appears to be neglected by the trade at present, so far as the general run of stock is concerned. A really choice lot seldom goes begging, but, like angel's visits, they are few and far between. For fair roll butter 18c is the top price offered by the trade, while for old butter prices appear to be anything that is offered ranging from 121c down to 6c. Creamery is quiet at 23@25c, but we note that con snmers pay fully 10c per lb. more than this if they buy from second hands. But our own market is no exception, and com, pares fairly well with other points. At Chicago the trade is practically confined to the wants of the local market, and the light current receipts are too much for its requirements. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 26@28c; fair to choice do, 22@25c; choice dairy, 20@23c; fair to good do, 16@19c; common grades 13@15c; packing stock, 8@9c. At New York the market is nominal for everything except gilt-edged stock, the supply of which is quite light. Outside of the fancy grades demands were quite limited, al though values were maintained at last

unchanged.			
State stock is quo	ted there	as folio	ows:
Creamery, fancy, pails, Creamery, choice Creamery, prime Creamery, fair to good. Creamery, ordinary	e.c	30 27 25	@31

Quotations on western stock in that market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice. Western do, good to prime... Western do, ordinary to fair... Western dairy, fine Western dairy, good..... Western dairy, good.....

Western factory, best current make...
Western factory, fair to good.....
Western factory, ordinary The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Dec. 20 were 561,916 lbs., against 436,925 lbs. the previous week and 449 803 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the correspond ing week in 1883 were 348 803 tha Cheese maintains its position with great

steadiness in this market, and values have not changed for nearly a month. Com pared with other products of the farm cheese is doing better than any other at present, and the whole season has been a favorable one for the factories. At present receipts are quite light, but equal to the requirements of the market. Quotations range from 121 to 131c for full cream State. and 14c for favorite brands. A few factoies are in favor here, and their goods sell dmost to the entire exclusion of others. At Chicago there is a quiet trade at about the range of prices noted a week ago. Quo tations there are as follows: Full cream cheddar, 11@12c; full cream flat, two in a box, 112@121c; Young America, full 12@124c: choice skimmed. cream. skimmed, poor to good, 8@81c: 5@7c: damaged, 1@3c. At New York cheese has remained steady on choice to fancy goods, with moderate amount of stock handled. The medium grades, however, were under neglect and nominal. and occasional signs of uncertainty could be noted regarding them, especially as letters from the west suggest probable shipments in this direction. Holders ask former rates as vet, but shippers seem to think they will find a better market after

the first of the year. Quotations as follows:	there are
State factory, Sept., special selections. State factory, ful cream fancy co-ored State factory, full cream fincy white State factory, fine, to choice full cream State factory, fine, to choice full cream State factory, Fint-ims, good to choice. State factory, skims, fair to good. State factory, skims ordinary Ohio flats, prime to choice Ohio flats, fair to good Skims, Pennsylvania, prime Skims, Pennsylvania, fair to good	12 4 @ 13 12 5 @ 12 4 1 12 4 @ 12 1 12 4 @ 19 1 9 @ 19 1 9 9 6 10 1 9 @ 10 1/4 11 6 1 1/4 14 6 6 3 1
The Liverpool market is qui	oted dull

at 62s. per cwt., the same figures as reported one week ago.

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 19.158 boxes against 31,695 boxes the previous week and 19,478 boxes the corresponding week ports for the week ending Dec. 20th foot ago. The exports for the corresponding

WOOL.

The eastern markets have shown more activity the past week than it was expect ed they would. At Boston the transac tions in Territory, Texas and pulled wools were heavy, while in Michigan and Ohio they were rather lighter than usual. The inquiry for Michigan was light, but it did not appear that values were at all weak. The only sale of the latter reported was at 28c, but at such figures the wool was undoubtedly of low grade. Ohio and Pennsylvania wools sold at 32@35c, combing and delaine at 26@36c, unwashed and unmerchantable at 191@281c, Texas and Southern at 16@21&c, and Territory at 14 23c per lb. The total sales at Boston for the week were 2.698,000 lbs, of domestic and 320,000 lbs. foreign. The latter included some Australian at 35@39c per lb. The total sales of domestic and foreign wool in that market from January to December 25 amounted to 117,260,700 lbs.; one year since for the same period, 122,

The stock of wool now on hand in Boston, with comparisons at the same

									١,			Domestic, lbs	Foreign, lbs.
1884.											 	35,089,300	2,526,300
1883.												20,426,600	8,476,200
882												18,067,000	4,173,500
881.													3,805,500
1880.													7,159,000
879.													3,450,424
878.													2,989,000
877.			 									12,647,480	2,847,800
876.												14,847,800	3,192,000
875.												14,150,000	336,000
874.			 									12,738,000	1,489,000

stocks there are larger than in any former year at same time, a result attributable to diminished consumption. There are a large number of mills lying idle, or working upon very short time.

At New York we note sales of Michi gan X at 30@304c, Ohio X at 33c, Ohio XX at 34c, and spring California at 18@ 181c. Sales there the past week were quite liberal. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin says of the market.

"There does not appear to be much change in the general characteristics of the market for domestic fleeces. Holders of the stock express themselves as quite willing to carry on a basis of old valu-ations, as this is a season of the year productive of dull trade in all classes of mer chandise, and until the holiday influence passes away no markets secure a really fair test. The impressions, however seem to be that buyers will make no ob ection to current cost of desirable wools and if the goods market develops more promising features, demand for material is likely to improve. Even on low grades a good word is spoken, owing to the reduced and better controlled stocks.

The Boston Advertiser of December

27th savs: "It is noticeable that considerable in quiry is reported in some sections of the west. In Ohio we hear of 32c having west. In Ohio we hear of 32c having been offered for 30,000 lbs of wool as taken originally from the farmers and the offer was declined. Some Pailadel phia buyers have been in Ohio for woo recently. There is more or less wool there, but it is in strong hands, who are not likely to sell unless they can get out whole on the speculation. During the week 750 bales of new Australian have been received by rail, and holders are asking 41c for the best. We note a sale of 50,000 lbs to arrive at 36c. All the new of 50,000 lbs to arrive at 30c. All the new Australian lambs (500 bales in all) coming here have been sold on a basis of 75c, and it is claimed that they cannot be duplicated in London under a basis of 80c. There will be a scarcity of choice Australian next season and holders are

On the whole, the outlook is favorable,

and if business improves during the late winter months (and it will if Congress keeps quiet), we shall look for an advance in values. If the mills of the country were all running again wool would be good property to hold at present prices.

"MUCH FOR LITTLE."

The American Miller says: "To get nuch for little is the real quintessence of happiness. Much for little has been the of Jew and Gentile for thousands of years, and, to get much for little, mer sacrifice their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred honor. On the one side to get much money for little work and on the other side to get much work for little money make most of the trouble between employer and employed.'

It is a knowledge of this phase of human nature that the confidence man the swindler, the lottery dealer, and the black-leg relies upon. It is a big thing to get articles at half price, but when you offer a chance to get \$10,000 by investing \$5 poor human nature weakens, and the shrewd and unscrupulous author of the swindle always secures thousands of vic tims. Here is the Louisiana Lottery Co., a self confessed swindle, who pay a royalty to the State of Louisiana for a license to swindle whoever may be foolish enough to invest in its drawings, paying a hundred per cent. dividends from money filched from the hard-earned wages of the working classes, for it is largely that class who are caught with such schemes.

Then there is the Commercial Advertiser of this city, whose lottery is just as much of a swindle, as we have time and again warned the people, which still manages to secure'a few thousand dupes every year who expect to become rich by taking chances in this confidence game. It is really ludicrous to think of getting "much for little" out of a Commercial Advertiser lottery drawing, especially to those who know something of their true inwardness Another scheme that is being worked

with some success in this State is selling "Bohemian" oats to farmers at \$10 per bushel, taking their notes for the seed, and promising to buy their next crop at a high price. The end to this will come when the "Company" get their net full enough of fish to make the game profitable. A number of respectable parties have consented to become members of sub-companies, and when the break comes they will find themselves involved in more trouble than those Congressmen who foolishly went into the Credit Mo bilier, with the hope of making a great deal of money in a short time, and in an honest manner. It is always safe to examine closely every scheme which promises an enormous return for a small investment.

THE RIGHTS OF SHIPPERS BY RAIL.

The agitation going on at the west over the vexed question of freight charges, discriminations, pooling arrangements, etc. has again brought the transportation problem prominently before the people. Happily for Michigan, her farmers, man. ufacturers, and business men have much less to complain of in this direction than the citizens of the more Western States. where outrageous cases of injustice by the railroad companies are quite frequent. Still there are instances in our own State where citizens of some particular locality are treated unjustly because they have only one line of road within reach, and must accept whatever tariff of charges the company may feel warranted in imposing. We have in mind one exhibitor of cattl at the late State Fair, who drove a valua ble herd twenty miles to another line of road rather than accept the only terms the company owning the line bordering his farm would offer. But these instances are not common in Michigan, and a little back-bone on the part of the State railway commissioner would soon put an end to them. As a whole, the people of the southern and middle portions of the lower peninsula have good railway service.

Recently, at Cieveland, Ohio, a case of great importance as affecting the rights of railway corporations and shippers, was decided, and, if it is good law, and was generally followed by the courts of other States, it would go far towards remedying existing evils.

The suit was by Scofield, Schurmer & Teagle against the Lake Shore Railroad Co. Compensation was demanded because the plaintiffs were required to pay, and did pay, on the shipment of 58,833 barrels of oil over the Lake Shore road, \$5,551 40 more than the Standard Oil Company paid the same road during the same time for transportation of the same quantity to the same points. Other charges were made, but they did not seem to enter into the decision reached. It was claimed that a compact existed beween the Lake Shore and the Standard Oil Company to crush out the plaintiffe: but the jury were instructed that no such compact or intent had been proved. There was also a claim that unjust discrimination was shown in furnishing cars or refusing them, but the decision does not appear to have been based at all upon that claim. Judge Kinney, before whom the case was tried, held that the railway companies are "public works, established for the benefit of the public," ahd made common carriers by law, and that "the public have a right to their use as such on terms of equality without unfair discrimination." He held that a dearer. discrimination "on the ground that the Standard Oil Company furnished the largest quantity of oil for shipment, and on that ground alone, everything else being equal, would be, and is unwarranted." Therefore, he held that if for that reason, and under such circumstances, a greater rate was paid per caroad by the plaintiffs than by the Standard Oil Company " the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the excess thus paid, with interest thereon from the date of paynent." Putting all minor matters aside,

carriers and in all States. It does not prohibit a discrimination between ship pers where there is just ground for that discrimination. Thus, a shipment of smaller quantity, less than a carload, as it may involve a greater expense to the Company in transportation than the shipment of one or more full carloads, might justify a discrimination in rates. A shipment to local points, apart from the gen eral movement of freight trains, and under such circumstances as to involve waste of motive power on a part of the route, might justify a discrimination. Upon the whole the case was a most important one and the decision reached appears just and equitable to both the company and its patrons.

Farmers' Institute.

A Farmers' Institute will be held at Plymouth, Wayne County, commencing Monday, January 12th, and lasting two days. The following programme has been arranged for the occasion: MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1:30 P. M.

Call to order by the President, O. R. Pattengell.

Prayer—Rev. Samuel Plantz.
Welcoming Address—G. A. Stark veather. Talk About Insects-Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College. Lessons of the Season-O. R. Patengell. Home Adornments and Pleasures-

Mrs. F. W. Fairman. EVENING SESSION. Music.

and Milk Dairying-A. D. Power and L. E. Wight.
Sheep Husbandry—T. V. Quacken oush. The Farmers' Garden-Prof. W. W. Fracy, Detroit. How to Make a Speech-Prof. Mc-Ewen, Agricultural College.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13. Call to order.

Music. Prayer-Rev. W. W. Wetmore. Butter Dairying-Mrs. E. P. F. Brad-

Bee Keeping-A. B. Pierce. Does Farming Pay?—O. F. Straight. Butter Substitutes—Prof, F. S. Kedzie, Agricultural College. EVENING SESSION. Music.

Farm Fences—Clark Lawrence. Fungi-Prof. Beal, Agricultural Colege. (Ilustrated by Stereopticon.) Recitation—Maud Cady. Physiological Effects of Alcohol on the Human System—Prof. A. J. Cook,

Agricultural College.
Questions and Discussions will follow each paper or lecture. All are invited to

Convention of Shorthorn Breeders.

The annual meeting of the Macomb Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held at Romeo Thursday, January 8th, beginning at 10.30 P. M. The following is the programme adopted for the meeting:

Reading of Minutes of last meeting. Reports of Secretary and Treasurer. Election of Officers.

AFTERNOON SESSION-1 A M. Fashion in Breeding-I. H. Butterfield.

t. Huron.
The Selection and Feeding of Cattle for Beef.—Geo. Fulton, Mt. Clemens. Line Breeding—A. F. Wood, Mason. Dairy Interests in Macomb County-J E. Day, Armada.

EVENING SESSION-7:30 P. M. The Feeling that Should Exist Between Breeders.—Robert Gibbons, Detroit.
Care and Management of Breeding Bulls-Wm. Graham. Discussion after each Address.

benefit of breeding thoroughbred stock l be discussed if time permits. JNO. N. McKAY, President, Romeo.

A. H. CANFIELD, Secretary, Mt. Clemens.

Notes from New Orleans.

A friend at New Orleans sends us the following, dated 25th inst.: "I reached here on the 22nd. Things

are terribly behind in all departments. no means filled; and the promised "cold storage" for the preservation of fruits is not yet in operation, nor can it be for several days yet. Meantime the warm weather here is rapidly ruining the exhibit of fruits; which difficulty is the more serious on account of tardiness of the railroads in the forwarding and delivery of goods, which often are over a week in reaching the grounds from the city station-ten miles distant. The thermometer to-day marks 44 deg., and it is raining, but on Monday last it stood among the nineties, rendering it pleasant to get in the shade and keep very quiet.'

The British Grain Trade

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the pas

"The weather during the week has been dry. Autumn sown wheat obtained a good start and is in excellent condition No prospect of values improving. Trade during the week is a little stronger, owing to small deliveries. Sales of Engowing to small deliveries. Sales of English wheat during the week amount to 59,793 quarters at 31s 5d per quarter, against 56,820 quarters at 39s during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheat merely retained its demand as last reported. The activity in the immediate and future months was unexpected. While receipts of wheat fell off those of flour increased. Trade in off coast car goes light; six cargoes arrived, one was sold, three were withdrawn, four remain-ed and about ten are due. Flour was dearer. Barley was steady. Maize was scarce. Oats were firm.

GIL R. Osmun, on Wednesday evening last, resigned his position on the staff of

the Evening News of this city, having received the appointment of Private Secre tary to Governor Alger. The Governor could hardly have made a better selection Gil is level headed, courteous, and has about as extended an acquaintance among the legislators and public men in this State as any man we know of. He was connected with the editorial staff of the this decision appears to establish a rule of News for about ten years, and has a host

like application in every State. It rests of friends all over the State. not at all upon special legislation in Ohio, and seems to be not at all affected In 1883 there were 200 transfers of re by special features in the franchise of the corded Berkshires reported to the office Lake Shore Company, but stands upon of the American Berkshire Association. principles applicable alike to all common In 1884 there were over 600 reported.

MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. Official List of Transfers

Briggs, of same place.

James W. Newbury—One ram from his own lock to O. L. Morgan, Hillsdale; one ram from flock of S. S. Brewster, to R. D. M. Edwards, Horton, Mich.

Wm. Radford—One ram to George Aldridge, Careera, con-

A railroad to connect Alpena and Big Rands, and thus with the C & W. M. railroad is being talked up. It will give Alpena lumber, western outlet.

Wm. Kadiora—One ram to George Aidridge, Newton; one ram to F. Bender, Ceresco; one ram to Reyal Chapin, Marshall, Mich. All these rams are from his own flock. Thomas W. Sprague—One ram to B. Christy, Battle Creek; one ram to T. H. Rolfe, of same place; five ewes from flock of J. Evarts Smith to O. Parker Battle Creek

place; five ewes from flock of J. Evarts Smith to O. Parker, Battle Creek.

S. G. Teeple—One ram and three ewes to T. Leecr, Henriette, Mich.; one ram to Charles Lovejoy, Perry Crossing, Mich.

E. B. Welch—Half interest in ram E. B. Welch 24, to Wm. Radford, Mich.; one ram each to T. J. Swisher, Volinia, and E. O. Cox, Bangor, Mich. Coldwater Sun: Elmer Marden may lose the

sight of his eye by the discharging of a pitol containing a blank cartridge close to it. It is feared the sight is destroyed.

Mich.

A. A. Wood—One ram, A. A. Wood 167, to C. Hibbard & Son, Bennington, Mich.

F. C. Wood—One ram, F. C. Wood 203, to Davis & Ely, Olivet. Mich.
George Wright—One ram, G. Wright 53, to Edwin Ackers, Iosco; one ram, G. Wright 9, to S. Lacey, of the same place; one ram, G. Wright 51, to A. S. Montague, Unadilla, Mich. James Hoyt—One ram, James Hoyt 102, to J. L. Hoyt, Saline; one ram, J. Hoyt 101, to D. Briggs, of same place. Governor Begole has pardoned Ellen Benis, H. B. Farrington, E. T. Merrill, all convicted of murder in the first degree, and serving life sentences, and also Edward Caspar, sent upfor four years for larceny.

W. I. Caruss—One ram, W. I Caruss 16, to C. T. Caruss; one ram, W. I. Caruss 17, to S. Wyman. Samuel Stewart-One ram, S. Stewart 1, to

Samuel Stewart—One ram, S. Stewart 1, to J. B. Loomis, Wheatland; one ram, S. Stewart 3, to W. Robinson, Adrian, Mich. E. Randall—Ram E. Randall 78, to J. Erving, Armada; ram E. Randall 78, to J. Erving, Armada; ram E. Randall 69, to A. Bot tomley, Romeo; ram E. Randall 76, to E. Torry, Armada. 2.150 and 2,050 lbs. respectively.

Albuquerque. N. M., suddenly. She was matron of the Indian school at that place, and but been at her new work only two months. Miss Lillie Fisk, of Kalamazoo, while clean

A project is on foot to construct a canal

right watchman for seven years. In view of his honest and reliable care of the property under his care, the citizens raised a purse of \$200 for him at Christmas, and added an overcoat, cap and mittens, worth \$42.

Owen's Gloster 11. 12668, George W. Penney Newark, Ohio, to George C. Corning, Topeka Kan.
Bella Donna's Maid 12676, T. W. Samuels & Sons, Deatsville, Ky., to Wm. Warfield, Lex Duke of Pemberton 12680, T. R. Proctor Utica, N. Y., to J. B Kelsey, Pemberton, N

PHIL. M. SPRINGER, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

W. J. G. DEAN, Secretary.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Transfers of Thoroughbred Stock, as Re

ported to the American Berkshire Record.

Joe 11583, D. H. Lindsay, Plattsburg, Mo., to John F Wrinkle, Plattsburg, Mo. Peerless 2135, W. A. Randolph, Emporia, Kan, to Randolph & Randolph, Emporia,

Kan. Juliet 4666, W. A. Randolph, to Randolph &

Andolph.
Young Toombs 4631, N. A. Clapp, Wixom, Mich., to Wm. Graham, Rochester, Mich.
Broadmoor Gem 12170, J. F. Ferris, Portland, Me., to E. Kent & Son, Newmarket, N.

Peerless III. 12331, W. A. Maze, Sharpsville

Ind., to S. C. Roach, Warren, Ind.
Tom Hendricks 12580, A. W Cooley, Cold
water, Mich., to E. A. Hand. Coldwater, Mich.

Nettie III. 12653, James Riley, Thorntown and., to C. J. Chambers, Russellville. Ind.

Rates at New Orleans.

The Michigan commission to the New Orleans Exposition, through its Secretary, applied to the officers of the Exposition to furnish them with a schedule of the hotel rates that will be charged visitors. A reply has been received from Mr. B. T. Walshe, Chief of Department, from which it is learned that a department of which he is chief, has been organized by the board of management for the express purpose of aiding all visitors to the exposition not only in securing suitable accommodations, at moderate rates, but in protecting them in every possible way from excessive charges, and this service they render free of cost. The rates will vary, according to location and style of entertainment, as follows: Furnished room will be from 75 cents per day and \$15 per month up to and including \$150 per day, and \$30 to \$40 per month. Board and lodging will be double the above, or \$1 50 perday and \$30 per month, to \$3 per day and All are cordially invited to attend and take part in the discussions. The general \$50 to \$75 per month. These rates will prevail during the entire period of the xposition. In addition to the above, the best hotels will not advance their rates: the St. Charles will charge, as usual. \$4 per day, while the new Hotel Royal will be conducted on the European plan; rooms \$1 per day, up to the choicest apartments at \$8 and \$10. Other hotels in the city, as also those now in course of erection, in the vicinity of the exposition grounds, will charge from \$2 to \$3 Horticultural Hall is complete, but by per day, according to location of rooms.

What preparations to show at New Orleans are the swine breeders making?

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Charlotte will have a cheese factory nex

The Bay City Call died last week. No more J. H. Nichols, president of Linden village died last week.

Dr. J. W. Mason, prominent physician of Dundee, died last week. Mrs. Theresa Campau, resident of Sagina-since 1823, died last week. The Jackson Interest and Deposit bank losed its doors on the 24th.

A Chicago man figures that the world will come to an end Jan. 4th, 1885. Mr. L. W. Stoddard dropped dead of heart isease in Jackson last week The Gale manufacturing company will rebuild their burned shops at Albion.

Leslie has paid \$139 80 for the scalps of 932 oodchucks killed since last April. E. G. Huntingdon, of Kalamazoo, p and liberal citizen, died on the 27th. W. B. Thompson, of Hudson, has been ap-pointed second assistant postmaster general.

Wm. Archenbronn, of Howell, has buried rth child, all having died from H. H. Brix's fur'store at East Saginaw was visited by burglars last week, who took away \$1,500 worth of seal goods and other furs.

At Grand Blanc last week the Crapser flour nill, elevator and butterine factory were The Crouch murder case is still dragging along at Jackson, with everybody tired out but the lawyers.

Mrs. Caroline Call, of Alaiedon, who died re-cently, was borne to the grave by her five sons and one son-in-law.

The Jonesville Independent sees good in the skating rink in that it demoralizes and billiard rooms of that village. Kalamazoo Gazette: The house Kelly, near this city, was burned on Christman day. Loss \$25,000. Defective chimney.

The failure of the Jackson bank last week i worse than was anticipated. The deposits will reach at least \$50,000, mostly made by farmers. A daughter of R. C. Reed, of Oceola, was badly burned by the explosion of a bottle of turpentine which she was holding too near the fire.

convicted of poisoning his wife, and granted a new trial, was acquitted at Grand Rapids last week. Matthew Millard, merchant of Palo, one

The Birmingham Eccentric is authority for

the statement that Michigan averages more wheat to the acre than any other State in the Union.

James Peabody, says the Birmingham Ecceptive, has just imported some Oxfordion sheep, and the ram at the head of the fock weighs 400 lbs.

Samuel Born, of Kalamazoo, while cleaning snow from the roof of his house on the 28th, fell from the ladder, and died two hours later from his injuries.

Taxes for drains and county ditches are causing "swear words" in many communities at present. W. Onstead, of Cambridge, has a tax of \$117 to pay on a drain.

G. T. Langs, of Coldwater, recently died of disease resulting from an ulcerated tooth, which caused so much inflammation and saging of the throat that strangulation ensued.

The Manchester Enterprise says that on a half mile of road in Norvill township recently might have been seen three crops of wheat in stacks, being Anthony Holmes' entire crops for 1882, 1883 and 1884.

"Blaine and Logan" attracted considerable attention at East Saginaw last week. Not the statesmen, but two fine Shorthorn beeves tended for the Christmas market, weighing Miss Emma A. Hall, late superintendent

ing her gloves with gasoline on the 26th, held her gloved hands over the stove, when the gasoline ignited, and she was terribly burned. The burning gloves had to be cut from her

Port Huron, between Lake Huron and last River, to expedite navigation and enable the river to be used for manufacturing purposes. Of course they want the State and Congress to provide for the Bills. Pontiac Gazette: John Fitzgerald has bee

The Howell girls are chuckling over their The Howelf girls are chucking over their success in introducing the "grand right and left" as one of the movements ir their fan drill, without having it suspected by the partor and the worthy drill master that it wasone of the evolutions of the wicked dance.

Adrian Press: Two or three weeks ago a young man came up from Ohio, and after a brief courtship married a girl in Britton. One week after marriage he left to get a trunk in which to pack their goods preparatory to their removal to Ohio, and has not since been hear A Flint gentleman protects the water pipes in his house against bursting by wrapping them with from 12 to 15 thicknesses of news-

paper and tying them with twine. He thu keeps the water from freezing in winter though the pipes are wuch exposed, and also secures cool water in summer. water from freezing in winte At Berville, St. Clair County, there are ? pupils under the care of one teacher, and ma single room. The great need of the place is a new schoolhouse, with two rooms, and two teachers, but the old fogies in the district on teachers, but the old fogies in the district of the company of the country of the

pose the imp travagance! The Pontiac Gazette gives figures which show that teachers in Oakland county are decidedly underpaid. One young lady teaches for \$28 per month and boards herself, another teaches for \$18 and "boards around." The highest price paid is \$40, and "board round." and a man takes it. It is high time the custom of making a teacher earn his board by tramping round the district after it, a homeless normal was out of date.

ess nomad, was out of date. A Grand Rapids lumber merchant intends to astonish the natives at Washington when Cleveland is inaugurated. He is superintend ing the construction of a suit of clothes which shall typify the Michigan lumber interest The shoes are carved out of black walnut, and ornamented with the figures of native animals; the chip hat is decorated with wreaths of indigenous flowers; the tight-fitting trousers are made out of birch bark; the vest is composed of yellow pine, with cones for buttens. The sack coat and overcost are made from the bark sack coat and overcoat are made from the bark of the basswood tree, while the necktie is an artistic garland of evergreen and beech leaves.

General. The new Canadian Pacific bridge over the St. Lawrence at Lachine will cost \$2,500,000. The janitor at St. Mary's College, Topeka, Ks., is missing, with \$600 stolen from the

Fifteen hundred Orangemen took part in the annual parade at Harbor Grace, N. F., on the 26th. In Palo Pinto, Texas, fence cutting has been resumed. The guilty ones will be lynched if they are caught.

Watt. Henry, saloon keeper of Akron, 0. beat his wife to death on the 26th. He has been arrested. At Cincinnati, on the 26th, Louis Corbett was found frozen to death. He had been in-

toxicated the night before. The McKeesport iron works closed last week, throwing 2,000 men, who earned \$100,000 weekly, out of employment. An infernal machine was sent to the Amer

can Tract Society office for Anthony Comstock last week. No damage was done. Dilworth, Potter & Co.'s spoke works at Pittsburg, employing 400 men. closed last week on account of a lack of orders. A fire in Springman's express stables at Washington last week destroyed property worth \$20,000. Eight horses were burned.

Burglars put a pound of powder into P. E. Gilbert's safe at Dayton, O., one night last week, blew the doors off, and got 60 cents for their trouble. heir trouble.

J P. Barnard, a Boston liveryman, has failed for \$125,000. He had a mail contract with the government, but the star route decisions lipped his profits. Charles Stephens, cashier of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company, has skipped for parts unknown. The company is sorry \$20,000 worth.

Dr. Thorndyke, the celebrated Boston surgeon, whose successful operations have been the admiration of the surgical world, died on the 26th of preumania It is said that, owing to neglect of public

officials; the government will lose the title to the property hitherto held by it at Fort Bliss, Tex., which is worth \$50,000. The new cables of the Commercial Transal

Luc new cauces of the Commercial Transational Cable Company are now in working order, and telegraph rates between America and Europe have been much reduced. The family of Egbert Earl, of Albany, N Y. was sephyxiated by coal gas last week, and Mr. Earl and his younger child are dead. Mrs. Earl and the other child may recover.

Cornelius Aultman, the wealthy manufac-turer of Canton, O., died at midnight of the 25th, very suddenly. He had given a party that evening, and the guests had just left.

Dr. G. F. Atkinson, of Brooklyn, N.Y., recently performed a surgical operation upon a man, during which he cut his hand. The dec-tor is now at death's door from blood poison-

James Collins, ticket agent of the Panhandle railroad at Steubenville, O., borrowed \$10,000 of various parties and decamped, also taking with him a large sum belonging to the company. pany. At Carson, Ia., Charles Coburn was con victed of arson committed two years ago, causing a loss of \$40,000. He "gave himself away" to a companion, who turned out to be a detective.

Dr. Wm. Darling, a widely known authority on anatomy, died Christmas at his home in New York. On his death bed, while delirious, he delivered a complete and coherent lecture on anatomy.

on anatomy.

Brooks & Dickson, theatrical managers, hate collapsed. This was one of the largest theatrical firms in the country. James A. Randall, a Detroit lawyer, who belonged to the firm, is a heavy loser.

The Masonic temple at Cincinnati was de croyed by fire on the 24th, and the finest masonic library in the country burned. The loss \$40000. Two firemen were seriously ingred while fighting the flames.

Joe Johns, an Italian who arrived at Winni-Joe Johns, an Italian who arrived at Winnleg from Minneapolis three weeks ago with \$1,000 of spurious coin and all the utensils for monacturing more, has been sentenced to 150 years in the penitentiary.

Thomas Holder, of Dorchester, Mass., took adde of laudanum, and then tied a towel saturated with chloroform over his mouth, on the 3th. He died shortly after being discovered. No cause for the suicide is known. At Bennett's Museum at New Haven, Conn.

At Bennett's Museum at New Haven, Conn., while it was crowded with people, a drunken man whom the ushers were ejecting called "sfre," and in an instant a stampede was made for the door, in which 13 ladies and 25 children John Ludwig and Martin Worden were fa

John Ludwig and Martin Worden were fa-ully scalded by the escape of steam and hot water while they and 11 other tramps were sleeping on top of a boiler at the Lincoln, Ill., coal shalt. Wm. Riley and Tobias Tibhoe will be maimed for life. Rummaging among old records has, it is Rummsging among old records has, it is said led to the discovery that the government has the title to 40 acres in the suburbs of Pittsburg, on which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has erected buildings. The land is worth \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000.

The stockholders of the Lake Superior Ele The stockholders of the chart Superior Line and the vator Company have deelded to erect another elevator at Duluth, with a capacity of 1,500,000 bubble. The Union Improvement and Elevator have Company will also build an elevator have

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Company will also build an elegacity of 1,000,000 bushels. Out of the 100 missing children who were in Out of the 100 this sing cutteren who were in the St. John's Orphan Asylum at Brooklyn, which was recently burned, only 27 can be seconted for, living or dead. The police have been searching for them, but it is believed the bodies of 73 unfortunates are still in the

At a Christmas Eve church festival at Sun nerville, S. C.. Mrs. Frances David, a prom-nent church lady, killed Mrs. Lizzie May, a tehered fady, and the little way, the control woman, by stabbling with scisors. She was jealous because of David's supposed too great admiration

Benjamin Dufresne's house and barn at St Benjamin Dufresne's house and barn at St. Martins, near Montreal, were burned on the sith and the mother of Mr. Dufresne and his three year old son were burned to death. The others sought shelter at the nearest neighbor's, two miles away, and being in their night dothes, were severely frozen.

Mrs. Barth, an aged woman of Allegheny r. Barri, an aged woman of Angheny was teribly beaten last week by her in-son William, who fractured her skull a poker The son had been insane for s, but was not considered dangerous. He was arrested after a desperate struggle. Mrs. Barth's recovery is doubtful.

The law firm of Devo, Duer & Bau New York, of which David Dudley Field is ead, last week turned over to another firm 400 we suits they had on hand, in behalf of the he to Mr. Field's advancing years and inabili-tion to the field of the transfer is the to Mr. Field of the transfer is the to Mr. Field of the transfer is th

Grant Parent, an Arkansas murderer, wh deluded arrest for two months, last week refured to his order is made at ordered in Fell County, and it was not long before a possification and the house, and he was ordered is arrender. He refused, and was shot dea libulets being found in his head alone.

B. W. Cooper, of Nottingham, Eng., came m America last week with 150 men, women ad children who had been working in his hosen mill machinery with him, and will establish himself at Providence, R. I., and supply the benighted Ameri

At Augusta, Ga., during a performance by lara Morris, C. H. Mayhew found his seat coupled by the holder of a duplicate coupon. inaltercation ensued between Mayhew and ver Cohen, and though the two were sep anted, Mayhew later rushed upon Cohen and subbed him, inflicting a wound which will

hilded at West Junction, five miles from El-nin, N. Y., with great force, wrecking the discatt depots and a dwelling. The oil took fix and everything the flames could reach was destroyed. A second tank, also containing dwas melted by the intense heat, and its

Canadian excise officers made a raid on the tandian excise officers made a raid on the illage of St. Valier's, in Bellechasse county, adseized and confiscated a number of illicit silk. The habitans who were running them are under the impression that they had a kga right to manufacture spirits, as they have to grow to bacco, for their own use. When y pay a fine of \$500 they will know better.

The brig A. H. S., of St. Malo, France, was diften by a storm on a sand bar outside of Boston Harbor on the 19th, and in the intense old the men suffered more than death before her were washed off the deck and drowned. Three of them got on shore by means of a squ, but all but one succumbed to cold and ex-bustion before they could reach the light-home two piles area.

Cowboys on Tuesday evening stopped a Southern Pacific train near the Pecos river, Ier. by torpedoes. More cowboys got on at Langtry, and the crowd, quite drunk, shot out window glass and lamps and terrified the passengers for over 60 miles. They robbed the ruin boy of his stock, but injured nobody. Indge Falon. United States District Attorney Erans and Sheriff White were among the passengers, but were afraid to interfere.

engers, but were afraid to interfere. Near Bloomington, Ohio, last week, masked men entered the house of Harry Jackson and alter binding him and his wife and daughter auroinding him and his wife and daughter hand and foot, they tortured them to make them confess where their money was hidden. After they had saturated the wife's clothing with coal oil, and were just about to set fire to it, she told them where to find \$275, the sum total of their savings. The men took this and left, leaving their victims bound and the doors of the house wide onen. The old neonle were

d nearly frozen to death next morning,

and the daughter has been in convulsions ever Last week the committee of the Senate in charge of foreign relations reported favorably the bill to restore the balance of the Chinese indemnity paid to China. This indemnity was paid in 1858 for alleged outrages on American citizens, and amounted to over \$735,000 in gold. After every claim that could be proved had been paid in full, and most of them with 13 per cent. Interest for five years added, there still remained an unexpended balance of about \$200,000, which being converted into currency and invested in United States 5 per cent. bonds, now amounts to more than \$534,000. The fund has never been paid into the treasury, but remains in a safe at the State department. Every President since Grant has recommended that the money be returned to China, but for tome reason Congress has always failed to the action.

Willim Henry Channing, noted Unitarian divine, died in London last week, 74 years of

The Bohemian Mortgage Bank at Prague has suspended in consequence of the failure of the Lower Austrian Discount Bank.

The body of a man discovered floating in the Thames is supposed to be that of one of the dynamicers who attempted to destroy London Bridge by an explosion.

On and after Jan. 1, 1885, the day will be rekented at Greenwich observatory. near London, Eng., as commencing at midnight, the hours being counted up to 24, or midnight

Spain has annexed 15,000 square kilometers detritory bordering on the Guilt of Guinea. Sposie the island of Corisco, by request of 80 cliefs who claim right and title to the territory. The country produces gold dust, indigo, by and sugar cane.

The liabilities of the suspended Bahemian Mongage Bank amount to \$10,000,000. The Credit Bank and the Credit Bank of Vienna involved in this failure. The Corinthian Discount Company of Vienna failed last week, with liabilities of \$750,000.

An earthquake shook up Spain, especially

TrottingHorseBreeders ASSOCIATION, TO BE HELD AT

Detroit, Aug. 12 & 13, 1885

timbers. At Malaga the shock was more se vere. Many persons were killed and more wounded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROGRAMME

MICHICAN

The following Trotting Stakes are opened to close February 1-1, 1885. The entrance money for each to be payable in three installments, as follows First payment due February 1, 1885; second, May 1, 1885, and the third, tendays before the meeting FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12. Stakes for two two-year old mares and geldings 15 entrance, with \$50 added. Payments \$5.5 and \$5.

Staker for three-year old mares and geldings, \$20 entrance, with \$75 added. Payments \$5, \$5 and \$10. Stakes for four-year old stallions, \$30 entrance with \$100 added. Payments \$7 50, \$7 50.

Stakes for two-year old stallions, \$15 entrance, with \$50 added. Payments \$5, \$5 and \$5. \$25 and \$6. \$25 and \$6. \$25 and \$6. \$25 added. Payments \$5, \$5 and \$10. \$10 added. Payments \$6, \$5 and \$10. \$10 added. Payments \$7, \$0, \$750 and \$15. \$10 added. Payments \$7.0, \$750 and \$15.

Also the following stakes for foals of 1884, to Allo the following stakes for fosts of 1884, to be trotted in 1886, \$16 entrance, with \$50 added. Payments; first, \$5 payable February 1st. 1885; second, \$5 payable February 1, 1886; third; \$5 pay-able ten days before the meeting. Stakes for fosts of 1884, to be trotted in 1887, \$20 entrance, with \$70 added. Payments; first, \$5 payable February 1, 1885; second, \$5 payable February 1, 1386; third, \$10 payable February 1, 1887. Constitution and By-Laws will be mailed upon

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which, with the Feed Grinder which we sell, comprises the best set of machinery in the

comprises the best set of machinery in the market for the general farmer. The Power is made with an adjustable clevation and has a vernor which gives it as pe fect and steady a motion as an engine, and can be adjusted or un the power fast or slow. The Feed Cutter is made with an adjustable steel throat living, which gives four rew cutting edges without extra cost. It has the capacity to cut one ton per hour. The Grinder attached to our Power will grind from 10 to 15 bushe's per hour with two horses. For references we direct you to John F. Hagerman, Romeo: Hon. A. B. Maynard, Romeo; Engene Smith, St. Clair; Hon. H. H. Hatch, Bay City; Hon. Wm. L. Webber, East Saginaw; G. N. Terrill, Lapeer; S. L. Hoxie, South Edmeston, NY We also make a Power especially adapted to Grain Elevators and other stationery purposes, which will elevate five bushels per minute, fifty-five feet high, wi h one horse and medium elevation. For this purpose we refer you to Miller & Ainsworth, Swartz Creek, H. F. Bush, Gaines Station; James Johnson, Cassopolis; John Gard are, Oxford. Correspondence solitied. For further particulars and illustrated circulars address as above. Mention this paper.

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SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE Duke of Waterloo 2d 55835, dam Waterloo 39th.
Oxford Vanquish Duke 57343, dam Oxford Vanquish 4th. Darlington Duke 4th, dam Darlington 27th; and Mazurka Lass, all sired by Waterloo Duke 34972 and under one year old, all recorded. Price low for such desirable stock, Address

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d30-4t

Howell, Mich.

MR. R.C. AULD, DEXTER, MICH,

goes to Scotland this winter to return in spring with another selection of stock. He would in-vite Michigan breeders of all kinds of fancy vite Michigan breeders of all Kinds of Individual vitok to communicate with him. Breeders desiring to make special se ections can rely on lowest prices being obtained. Sat sfaction guaranteed. Mr. J. W. Harris, Pinckney, Mich., has undertaken to show the imported herd or Aberdeen Angus to intending purchasers. Address while in Scotland, H. C. AULD, old-Edinburgh Hotel, Edinburgh, Scotland.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS The St. Petersburg police have found an urderground passage leading to the basement of
flettreasury building. Many arrests have been
lade.

I have a few pairs of extra large birds for sale.

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Price \$6 per pair, delivered at express office. Correspondence solicited. DELOS STAPLES,
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FOR SALE.

Six Guernsey grade he fers, two and three years old, in calf or calf at foot; also five grade Jerseys, one to four years old, three soon to calve, for sale. Residence, 4½ miles southwest of Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan. WM. GRAHAM.

FOR SALE

JERSEY REDS.

I have a few Jersey Red pigs of superior quali-ty that I will sell at a moder te price if applied for soon. W. J. GAGE. South Lyon, Mich. d16-4t

BRONZE TURKEYS.

supprovince of Andalusia, on the night of the Granada the buildings were violently locked, and some persons wounded by falling depending on the control of t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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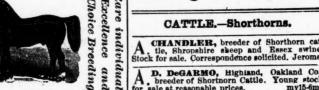
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C HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Shiawas see Co., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Berk shire swine and Merino sheep. All stock recorded. Stock for sale. CR. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm

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P. KELSEY, Clay Ridge Farm, Ionia, Mich breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Prin families Rose of Sharon, Phyllis, Gwynnes Correspondence solicited.

F. S. BURNETT. Brancroft, Shiawassee Co breeder of Shorthorn cattle of the Irena, Vic oria and Strawberry families. Stock for sale. F A. BRADEN, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co h brinder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Goo families represented, with Lord Raspherry 2d a head of herd. Stock for sale. je10-1

RANK E. IVES, Hickory Ridge Farm, Unad lla, Livingston Co., bret thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. for sale. Correspopd nce invited. EORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene

J see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthor Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Reswine. Correspondence solicited. ja17-1y* HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock or sale. Correspondence promptly answered O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. ja15-1;

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., er of Shorthorn Cattle and American A H. G. HOLT, Thorneapple Stock Farm, Cascade, Kent Co.; breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns and pure Suffolk swine; young stock for sale; correspondence invited

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AMES D. BOTSFORD, Osceola, Centre.
Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbred
horthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep
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A. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. ad-Shorthorns. Sieck of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26

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C L. HARRISON, Lansing, breeder of and

n and Guernsey rite for what you want. R. PHILLIPS, Bay City, breeder and im-porter of Dutch-Friesian Cattle. Correspon-dence solicited. Intending purchasers invited to call and inspect stock.

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A don, St. Joseph Co., breeder of registere Merino sheep and Percheron horses. Correspondence and inspection invited. 126-19 A MII.AN WILLET, Hazlewood Stock Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

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University of fleece specialities. Stock registered in the bound of fleece specialities. Size, form an density of fleece specialities. May-18-1y ONNER & FELLOWS, Metamora, La peer Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. my18-13

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A. HUBBELL, Hartland Centre. Living ton Co., breeder and dealer in pure breed American Merino sheep. Stock for sale. High land on the F. & P. M. R. R. the nearest station. BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock F Sale. Correspondence solicited. TEORGE ASHLEY, Belding, Ionia Co., breeder of thoroughbred registered Merino heep. Stock for sale. Au191y. EORGE WRIGHT, Iosco, Livingston Co., To breeder of thoroughbred and registered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

G L. HOYT, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

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JAMES M. KRESS, residence Bridgewater, Washtenaw Co., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale. P O address, Clinton, Lenawee County

JAMES W. BESLEY, Maple Shade Farm Eureka, Clintoa Co., breeder and dealer in American Merino and grade sheep; ewes and rame for sale. C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merine Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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M R KING, residence, Bridgewater, Wash tenaw Co., breeder of registered Merine sheep. Stock for sale. P O address, Clinton, Len awee County. mr4-19 HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Michelle Breeder of thoroughbred American Merina sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont, Correspondence solicited

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Hopeful 279, Reckless No 4215, Darkness No 2002, Countersign 2865, and three grand yearling boars, Black Donald No. 4679, Welcome No. 6255, and Index Jr. No. 5483. Can supply stock in pairs, trios, herds and car loads. Stock all recycled in Ohio P. C. Record. Show stock for fall fairs now on sale, all ages. This herd has no superior for elegant style, symmetrical forms and combined color, constitution, size, early fattening qualities, and fine finish.

My herd is dark in color and bred from the most noted herds of Ohio and Michigan. Pigs sired by Arnold's Sambo, Black Tom, Hopeful, Marphy W. S. and Dixle. Stock first class. Prices reasonable. Special rates by express.

HORSES.-Draft and Trotting. LONZO SESSIONS, Grand River Valley A Stock Farm, Ionia, breeder of Cleveland coach and Roadster horses. Imported Dale in the stud.

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G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Norman-L, Percheron horsee, Trotting-bred Roadsters, lereford and Galloway Cattle, Merino Sheep and theshire Hogs. No fancy prices.

DOGS.-Collies. HARLES INMAN, Averill, Midland Co.,

D. SLY, Clarksville, Ohio, breeder of Regis-tered Merino sheep. Ram Buckeye (130), whed jointly with J. S., F. C. & N. A. Wood, at head of flock.

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color, constitution, size, early factoring quantess, and fine finish.

A choice lot of young, solid-colored A. J. C. C. H. R. Bulls for sale cheap. Rich in the blood of Alphea, Rioter 2d, and other noted strains.

For prices and particulars address as above. All corres nondence promptly answered.

mr29-17

FOR SALE.

Poetry

SNOWFLAKES.

Ye who have scorned each other, Or injured friend or brother, In this fast fading year; Ye who by word or deed, Have made a kind heart bleed. Come gather here! Let sinned against and sinning, Forget their strife's beginning, And join in friendship now-Be links no longer broken; Under the Holly Bon, h.

Ye who have loved each other, ter, and friend, and brother, It this fast fading year; Mother, and sire, and child, Young man and maiden mild, Come gather here: And let your hearts grow fonder As memory shall ponder Each past, unbroken vow; Old loves and younger wooing Are sweet in the renewing, Under the Holly Bough.

SLUMBER-SONG.

-Charles Mackay

O Sleepy man, Sleepy man, why do you stay In the Islands of Slumber, far, far away? O Sleepy man, Sleepy man, hasten along With your tingle and jingle and lullaby Come from your home, far out on the sea, And play a sweet tune to baby and me. Two little handa, so weary with play, Two little feet, that have wandered all day, Two laughing eyes that open will keep Because their wee owner has no time to sleep Sleepy-man, Sleepy-man, hasten along With your tingle and jingle and lullaby song; Play a sweet tune till the laughing eyes close, And away to the Islands of Slumber he goes.

Miscellaneous.

MISS MADISON'S MATCH.

Madge Madison was good-looking. Sh was neither too tall nor too short, too plump nor too skinny. She had a clear complexion, regular features, and a pair of wonderfully attractive liquid gray eyes. She had also an undeniable knack of so manipulating her sometimes rather shabby clothes that the beholder ceased to remark their shabbiness in the distinction of the wearer. Not that she liked shabby clothes-she loathed them with a fervor few people credited her with, but she was essentially a self contained person, and endured the minor ills of life with graceful fortitude. The Madisons had never had any money to speak of, and just now things had come to a crisis

"What on earth's to be done with all you girls?" Colonel Madison had asked. helplessly, of his four motherless,daughters that morning at breakfast.

It was the Christmas holidays, and the three younger ones had, of course, turned up with the Christmas bills, equally im portunate and inopportune to their im. pecunious father. Three more mouths to be filled, three fine, tall, growing girls to be clad in something, and the school bills going on merrily all the time. No wonder the wretched Colonel groaned over his quiver full. "We must marry," said Lillian, the

beauty. "We must work," said Ethel, who took

life seriously, and had "views."

"Thank goodness, I'm too young for anything heroic to be expect of me," said Barbara, the baby, pouting.

asked Madge.

"The bank has gone, and with it all I had, except my pension," said the unfortunate Colonel, sighing deeply. "When I die you will all of you be paupers, so it something for yourselves before the bad day comes. For your sakes, children, I shall take every imaginable care of my. self; but, alas! the best of us are but mortal." The affecting thought was too much for the unlucky parent. He lapsed into a melancholy taciturnity for the remainder of the meal.

At its conclusion, Madge, who had been thinking matters over, said: "Father, you are right about our doing something for ourselves. I can not be a governess. don't know enough; but old Lady Dum bledon wants a company-keeper. I'll ask her to take me. I shall be earning \$60 a year, and at the same time be re lieving you of one of your incumbrances."

"You're a good girl, Madge. I am sorry to sacrifice you, I am sure; but I don't see any help for it."

Miss Madison was a girl of action. She speedily had all the preliminaries settled with Lady Dumbledon, whose service she was to enter toward the end of January. But before taking up her new duties she permitted herself the relaxation of a visit to a school friend now well married and living in Kensington.

She returned from this outing some what pensive, and, in reply to the affect tionate badinage of her sisters, suffered it to be elicited that she had met a man at her friend's house whom in more fortunate circumstances she could have cared a good deal for. Unhappily if, as she owned that she suspected, the favorable im pression had been mutual, there could be no results from it. Her too brief visit had come to an end; and she and her delight. ful fellow guest had separated after their three days' chance acquaintanceship, in all human probability never to meet again. Such is life and-luck!

She had, however, miscalculated the power of her own attractions. On the eve of starting for Lady Dumbledon's she received a singular letter from the man whose good fortune it had been so strongly to recommend himself to her.

"He had been irresistibly drawn to her," he said, "in the few days they had been thrown together, but he had then been too poor a man to let the dictates of his heart find utterance. He had let her go in silence, and had suffered much in so doing. Now things were changed with did not come. One hour, two hours, passhim. He had most unexpectedly come into a property of £10,000 a year by a sudto offer himself and his newly acquired No notice of Mr. White's intended inter-

fortune for her acceptance. Circumstances connected with his accession to fortune necessitated his immediately starting for England for a year. Would she forgive his precipitate wooing out of charity for lack of respect. A cold, cutting Norththe violence of his passion for her, and easter whirled mockingly amongst the promise to become his wife as soon as he returned home?"

This, denuded of many passionate ex pressions of regard, was the substance of

Miss Madison carried it to her father. "What shall you do, child?" he asked,

"I will take your advice, but I am in. clined to accept Mr. White's offer," she added, casting down her eyes and growing a little pale.

'You were always a most sensible girl, Madge, and to be trusted about your own affairs. Accept him by all means, if you feel von can.

Thus encouraged by her family Miss Madison accepted her fate. In return for her complaisance she received a rapturous (registered) letter of thanks, enclosing a magnificent diamond betrothal ring. Mr. White passionately deplored his hard luck in being obliged to embark without snatching one brief interview with his betrothed, but his ship was sailing that night, and he had no time to come down to Norwood.

Miss Madison's circumstances having andergone this startling change, the position of humble companion, even to a lady of title, appeared inappropriate to her. The dowager Lady Dnmbledon, being apprised of recent events, graciously re eased her from her engagement, and furthermore, invited her to spend a few days on a friendly visit. Being a kind old lady, with romantic proclivities, the Dowager even gave the bride-elect many pretty little presents, out of sheer benevolence to wards a girl about to do so well for herself. It was Madge's first realization of the great truth, that to those who have (or are going to have) much, much shall be given.

The months flew by. Each mail brought long, loving letters from her betrotbed, who counted the days when his hateful business should be accomplished, and he should be at last able to return and claim his bride. He began to give delicate and practical hints about the trousseau necessary to be got together, which be wished should befit the position which his dearest Madge would occupy as his honored and cherished wife. Let no scruples, he begged, on the score of econ. omy restrain her in her preparations. The paying of the bills could be a matter for future consideration between himself and Colonel Madison.

He particularly desired that his wife should come handsomely equipped for the round of country-visits he meant to take her immediately after the first few weeks of the honeymoon were over. Miss Madison, upon this, went to the best people, and ere long had ordered a trousseau of modest and recherche magnificence. The letters of her lover became more and more ardent. He begged that the marriage might take place at Easter, when he calculated he would have just reached England. Let not false delicacy, he implored his dearest Madge, prevent her acceeding to his wishes on this point.

Miss Madison had no false delicacy, and the point was conceded. Expectation in the bosom of the little circle of Nor. wood rose high; for Mr. White was on his way home via India, whither his miserable affairs dragged him. In a few weeks thed Paris, where he was just stopping en passant to buy a few pretty trifles for "Has anything particular happened?", his bride. Then came a break of three days in the correspondence, followed by a letter from an English friend of Mr. White's who had met him at his hotel, telling of his sudden illness, brought on by over-traveling and over-excitement. will be better for you to set about doing After this came a short telegram announce ing his death.

Terrible, terrible downfall of high hopes! Was ever any girl so much to be pitied. Madge Madison turned white to her very lips with the shock of the news She walked blindly out of the room, up the shabby stairs, and, locking herself done in her bedroom, sat down to face the awful collapse of her bright expecta-

The next day brought some amelioration of the situation to Colonel Madison, though his poor daughter could hardly be expected as yet to take comfort in it. The same friend wrote to say that his unfortunate fellow-countryman's last act had been to sign a hurriedly prepared will leaving everything he possessed to his betrothed wife. He had expressed a wish that the whole Madison family should provide themselves with proper mourning, and be present at his funeral, which was to take place at Kensal-green the following Thursday. The writer stated that he was making all necessary arrange. ments, and should start for London with the remains that night ..

The widowed bride-elect seemed stunned by the extent of her misfortune in losing thus cruelly the best and most gen. erous of men. Her pitying sisters procured her mourning, and their own, from the same celebrated artists who had executed the wedding order. The fabrics were of the richest. Severe and elegant simplicity in woe is expensive; but, what of that? Was this a time to haggle over the price of needful garments to do honor to the memory of a noble-hearted benefactor?

Thursday morning saw the whole family arrayed in their sables ready to set out on their mournful journey. A coach from the nearest jobmaster's, the driver being in decent black, so as to be in harmony with the melancholy occasion, pulled up at the door. The four blackrobed young figures, with Colonel Madson, took their places in it. Barbara sitting bodkin-her eyes bright with excitement-for even a funeral was something to her, as she had but few distractions They arrived punctual to the minute at the cemetery, and waited for the funeral cortege to appear. Time went on, but it ed in anxious expectation, and still the funeral lagged strangely on the road den death of a relative, and he hastened Colonel Madison interviewed the officials.

ment had been given. Other groups of A DOMESTIC EXPERIMENT. | ly cut my thumb off! Where do you keep black robed figures came weeping, buried their dead, and went away, and still the Australia, and would keep him out of Colonel and his daughters lingered, unwilling to be accused hereafter of any headstones, seeming to deride and insult the mourners with its bitter cheerlessness At length it became apparent to every one that some inexcusable mistake had been made, and the uselessness of further waiting was obvious. Colonel Madison slowly withdrew his little cohort from the field, anathematizing the wind, the officious friend of the deceased, and every available subject for displeasure.

He went that evening to Kensington to see the lady at whose house his daughter had first met her betrothed, but only to Does that suit you?" find the house was to let, and that no trace of Mrs. Bigley was to be found. Nothing, therefore, was to be ascertained from that quarter. He was at a loss to know where else to apply for information, and so waited patiently with the hope that the post would bring him some explana-

But no such explanation came. Puzzled and furious, the Colonel telegraphed to the hotel in Paris for particulars of Mr. White's death, and the disposal of his remains. An answer came back that no such person, nor anyone answering to the description, had visited the hotel, and the proprietor indignantly denied that anyone had died suddenly under his roof. It then began to dawn upon the unfortunate family that they had been made the victims of an infamous and cruel hoax.

The Dowager Lady Dumbledon, filled with pity for the poor girl thus heartlessly made a fool of, carried her off to Brighton, charitably trusting that change of scene might assuage the acuteness of those agonies of shame and mortification that the deceived and deserted young creature must be experiencing.

The little circle wherein the Madisons moved and had their being was shaken to its foundations with indignation at the heartless cruelty of which poor Madge had been the victim. The tale of her woes leaked out in Brighton, and awoke a perfect furore of sympathy. Her behavior was pronounced as perfect-she was so quiet, so dignified, so patient under her unmerited sufferings.

Lady Dumbledon became quite proud of her young friend, who was undoubtedly the success of the moment, and re. ceived the greatest possible attention. After a few weeks, it was semi-officially given out that Sir Reginald Dacre, a young man of family and fortune and irreproachable character, had successfully sought Miss Madison's hand, though no formal engagement was to be entered into feelings.

Meanwhile, Colonel Madison was receiving a great deal of sympathy, too. He became a feature at his club, and enjoyed a notoriety he could well have dispensed with, as the father of the young ady who had met with an extraordinary and unpleasant an adventure. Every one offered him advice in the matter.

"Hang it, Colonel, the blackguard ought to be discovered and made to pay for it," cried one of his old friends energetically. "Set a detective on his track, man."

The Colonel considered his friend's advice, and, after considerable hesitation concluded to act on it. He therefore went to Scotland Yard, and, on the suggestion a letter came announcing that he had of an experienced officer, he decided to gorgeous betrothal ring to the jeweler's whose name was in the case, in order, if possible, to ascertain something about the purchaser. Here a shock await ed him. The ring had been ordered by a lady, with instructions that it should be placed to Colonel Madison's account.

"Good heavens! Roder," he stuttered. "You dared to put a ring like that to my account without any authority of mine! Could not you see that it was a vile, inamous, disgraceful hoax?"

Mr. Roder stood high in his calling. He was sorry for the Colonel, and so at once took back the ring, expressing his regret that he should have fallen into the error complained of but as soon as Colonel Madison had left his shop he went down to Scotland Yard and there made a certain communication which he had refrained from volunteering to his agitated custom

A few days after this Sir Reginald Dacre's younger brother ran down from London and walked into his rooms.

"Look here, Reggy; you say you are going to marry Miss Madison," he said lowly. "Well, take my advice and-

Sir Reginald's cheerful face paled. "What do you mean," he asked in

passion. "I'mean that she is too elever for poor, stupid fellows like you and me. That hoax was all a plant, got up by herself from beginning to end. The man never existed. He was a myth. She took in her own people, she took in old Dumbledon, and she all but took in Scotland Yard, into whose hands poor old Madison at last put the affair. The only person. fortunately for you, that she did not take in was old Roder."-London Truth.

A Story of a Smart Ram Down South The most sagacious sheep in North Carolina is an old ram that belongs to J. A. Adcock in Sand Creek township. He can not only distinguish the persimmon trees from trees of other growth in the pastures but has learned how to get the fruit down from them. This he does by butting the tree. He gets off a suitable distance, stands on his hind legs as if in the attitude of fighting, and strikes the tree a vigorous blow with his head. When he has shaken the persimmons off he quietly eats them and goes on his way until his appetite demands more. This wise old ram used to rob the apple trees in the same way.—Henderson Gold Leaf.

of coal," said Letty; but you said that long as wood cost nothing but the che ping and hauling. wood it should be."

"Have I got to wait for that confour ed water to heat?" groaned George.

Messrs. Forrest & Co., of Brooklyn, New York, are now selling an Electric Belt for \$1 which has heretofore sold at \$6. Such a large reduction is worth considering on any kind o goods, and we would advise those of our readers who are troubled with any of the disease set forth in their advertisement in this issue to which we refer you, to send for the Belt an

"I don't think," said Mr. White "that the hay-crop ever promised so finely.

"Indeed!" said his wife, absently. "And if there isn't any fall in the price of fruit," he added, "our peach-orchard is going to net us a cool hundred dollars.' As he spoke, he flung the homespun towel with which he had been wiping his hands over the back of the kitchen chair. "Oh, George, do hang up the towel!"

said Mrs. White. "The nail is just as near as the chair-back, and I have enough steps to take in the course of the day without waiting upon you." "You are always grumbling about

omething," said the young farmer, as he jerked the towel on to its nail. "There "Here is a letter from Cousin Dora

George," said Mrs. White, wisely avoiding the mooted question. "She wants to come here and board for a few weeks." "Well, let her come!" said White. "It won't cost us a great deal, and a little ex-

tra money always counts up at the year's "But, George, I was thinking-" About what?"

"Why. I am so hurried with the work, and there is so much to do-"That is the perpetual burden of your song," said Mr. White, irritably. "Women

do heat all for complaining!" "Won't you hear me out?" said Mrs. White. "So I thought it would be a good plan to give Dora her board, if she would help me with the housework a little. It will accommodate her, and it will accommodate me."

"But it won't accommodate me!" said George White, cavalierly. "Really, Letty, you are getting absolutely lazy." Mrs. White crimsoned.

"No one ever said that to me before, said she.

"But just look at it," said the farmer. Tell me of any other woman in the neighborhood who keeps a girl! Why, they make a boast of doing their own work.

"They all have sisters, or mothers, or grown daughters: I have none. "Pshaw!" said White. "Ridiculous Of course you have to work. We all do. don't we? But your work don't amount to a row of pins. I don't know of any one

who has it easier than you do." "That is all that you know about it!

said Letty, in a choked voice. "Write to Dora that we'll board her for five dollars a week," said White, authoritatively. "We must earn all the money we can while there is a chance. Make hav while the sun shines, eh? And I guess you'll manage to get along as well as other women do, Letty. Now run up for the present, so that the poor girl stairs into the garret, my dear, and get might have time to recover her shattered me my blue jean overalls, there's a good

Letty obeyed, but the tears were in her eyes, and a big, round ball was rising up in her throat, and she could hardly see the the jean overalls, as they hung up high on one of the beams.

As she reached up, a loose board in the garret-floor tipped; her foot slipped through on the laths and plaster below and, with a groan, she sank to the floor. The time passed on, and George White grew tired of waiting.

He shouted up the garret stairway: "Look alive there, Letty! Do you mean o be all day?"

But no answer came. He ran up stairs to find Letty lying senseless on the floor with one leg broken, just above the ankle. "Now you'll have to get some one to do e work," said Letty, not without a spice of mallce, as she lay on the calico-covered settee, with her poor ankle duly set and bandaged.

" Not if I know it," said George White, ' Hire a lazy woman who'll want a dollar and a half a week, and her board into the bargain, to do the work of this house? I guess not!"

"But what are you going to do?" asked Letty.

"To do it myself, to-be-sure. Half an nour every morning and half an hour every evening ought to be enough to square up accounts." "Well," said Mrs. White, "I shall just

ike to see you do it!" "Then you'll have your wish!" said her husband.

He rose early the next morning and ighted the kitchen fire. "Pshaw!" said he, as he piled on the

sticks of wood, "what does a woman's work amount to, anyhow? What's the next lesson. Letty?"

"I always skim the cream and strain the milk," said Letty, who, bolstered up on the lounge, was combing her hair with more deliberation than she had practiced for a year.

"Well, here goes then," said George. And a period of silence ensued.

Presently he shouted: "I haven't got milk-pans enough!" "Of course you haven't!" said Letty.

You must scald out yesterday's. You know you said you couldn't set up a tinshop when I asked for a dozen more last month." "They smell like a fat-boiling factory,

"What ails said George, disdainfully. 'em?" "You should have scalded them out last

night," sighed Letty, wishing that she had wings like a dove, that she might soar into the milk-room and restore order out of " Here's a go!" said George.

en't any hot water." "Oh, George, you've forgotten to put the kettle on!"

"So I did," said her husband. "And the sticks, hang 'em, are all burned out!" "You know I wanted you to get a ton of coal," said Letty; but you said that as long as wood cost nothing but the chop-

"Have I got to wait for that confound "I don't know anything else for you to

do," remarked Letty, dryly. "Humph!" observed her lord and mas ter. "What's for breakfast?"

"Ham and eggs, I suppose." "Well, I'm up to that part of the programme, at least," said he cheerfully.

the oatmeal? I can be attending to your old milk-pans while the breakfast is cook ing, I suppose. There is nothing like

economy in work!" But it was a mortal hour before the milk was strained and the pigs fed, and by that time the house was blue with a sort of smudgy smoke.

"Hullo!" shouted George, coming in. What's all this; -is the house on fire?" "No, said Letty, calmly; "only the

breakfast has burned up." George uttered a long sigh. "Who'd have thought the fire was so hot?" said he. "What am I to do now? "Cook another, I suppose," answered

"And what next?" demanded George, fiercely tugging at his moustache.

"Why, set the table, and, then clear i away and wash the dishes." "With this cut finger?" complained the

husband. "I was obliged to do it all the weeks had that sore felon on my middle finger,' remarked Letty. "The young turkeys and geese ought to have been let out and fed long before this; and the three calves in the barnyard must be attended to. And then there are the kitchen and sitting room to be swept and dusted, and the bed to make, and string-beans to be picked and bread to bake, and huckleberry pies to make, and your white vests to be ironed, and potatoes to be peeled, and the preserves to be scalded over, and the cheeses to be turned, and dinner to get, and the table to be cleared, and the dishes to be washed-"

" Hold on!" cried George; "you've said that once.'

"Very likely, but it has to be done three times a day-and the chickens to be looked after, and the linen pillow-cases to be put bleaching, and the south windows to be washed, and your trowsers to patched, and the stockings to be darned, and the fire to make up again, and tea to be prepared-you know you always like something hot for supper. And then the night's milk to be brought in and strained, and the pans scalded, and the geese and turkeys fed and shut into their coops, and-Oh, dear! I entirely forgot the churning! That will take an hour at least. But, dear me, George, I am getting so hungry!-and I don't see the least signs of breakfast. George! Where are you going, George? I-want-my-breakfast!" For George had 'disappeared, in the mtdst of her exordium.

In twenty minutes or so he returned. and by his side trudged Mary Ann Pult, the nearest neighbor's twenty year-old daughter.

"I take it all back," said Mr. White. I lower my colors, Letty. Your work is harder than mine. I'll be everlastingly blest if it ain't. Why, I couldn't take care of the milk, and cream and cheeses for the wages a girl would ask. I never realized before how much a woman had to

"Are you quite sure you realize now?" said Letty mischievously. "Well, I've got a pretty fair idea of

that subject," nodded George. "But you should be here on washingday," said Letty, " or on ironing-day, or on the days when we chop sausage meat

or make soft soap, or-' "Stop, stop!" shouted George. you say another word, I'll go for Mahala Binks, too. Haven't I said that I take it all back? What more would you have!' "Wal, squire," said Mary Ann, who had by this time removed her hat and

Do!" echoed Mr. White. "Do every thing, and let me get off to the hay field as fast as I can."

"Jes' as your orders is," said Mary Ann.

"And I say, Letty!" he added " Yes. George."

shawl, "what'll I do first?"

"Write to your cousin Dora. Tell her we'll be glad to board her, if she will assist you about the house."

"But you've hired Mary Ann?" "There's work for 'em both," said Mr. White.

And he sat dow, and took refuge in last week's paper, while Mary Ann wrestled with the charred remains of the breakfast, and cut fresh slices of home-cured

In this world, there are bloodless bat tles and victories won without the clash of steel; and in this category may be classed Mrs. White's victory over her husband, in respect to the question of "hired help."-Helen Forrest Graves.

Lost in the Snow.

Among the arrivals from the far north

the other night, says the St. Paul Day was a traveling man whose experiences entitle him to the name of Joe Mulhatton of the Northwest, except that unlike Mul hatton, he relies wholly on facts in narrating his adventures. "Have only been out a few days this time." he said after welcoming a reporter; "but I ex pect to go out in the Coteau range again. I'll never forget my experience there last December. I struck through on a pony from Brown's Valley to Wilmot and trailed my grips on a tobeggan. I hadn't been half an hour out of the valley before an infernal blizzard from the north pole swooped down on the prairie and the snow was so thick that a covote tried to snatch the biscuit out of my pocket before he ever saw me. Well. I floundered round over that blizzard prairie with the snow getting thicker and deeper unitl the grass was covred, and it began to look like a pretty hopeless case with the watch point ing to 4:50 and not a shack in sight. ·However, I didn't give up all hope, for knew that the cargo must be lightened somehow or the cayuse would give out long before morning. I slipped down off his back, and my legs went down so far that I thought they would never reach bottom. The snow was higher than my knees, and, to make things worse, we were on one of those interminable marshes that spread all over that infernal country, and there wasn't a square foot of solid footing for miles. I tell you it looked pretty dubious. My pony kept lifting one foot and then another to keep from sinking, and looked mighty wistful out of Oh, the dickens! What is the use of his big brown eyes, but never offered to quite, \$250,000 per year. During the life keeping your knives so sharp? I've near- leave. In fact he seemed to think our of the Prince Consort he enjoyed several The gun wouldn't go off, and I had to cuss."

piled my grips on top of each other, and then stuck my riding whip on top of the it. I tore a leaf out of my order book and penciled a hasty line, informing the

heap with a big red handkerchief tied to finder who I was, and that I was heading south, as near as I could fetch it. I tied the note to the whip, and mounting the pony, floundered on. "All this time the snow was getting

flakes and that north wind was whistling over the prairie at about sixty miles an hour, and the mercury in my pocketthermometer going down so fast that I could hear it drop when I took it out to gauge the temperature. It was now entirely dark, and the snow piled up so high that my pony had to push through it plew-fashion, and the little beggar was getting terribly sick of his job. 'I guided myself by keeping the wind behind me. and by pulling my cap down over my ears and keeping my collar turned up-didn't suffer as much as you might suppose. At this time the cold was increasing, and presently, to my horror, I found that a crust was forming on top of the wetsnow. Then I began to give up. I knew that that pony couldn't make her way long with those icy edges tearing the hide and flesh off of him at every step. About 10 at night, as I judge, for it was too dark to see, the pony gave a kind of imploring little neigh and stood still, as much as to say, 'Well, I've done my best, but it's no use.' I sat and considered for a minute, and then threw myself off him, and I hadn't very far to go either before I struck the crust. It was already hard enough to bear me, and I began to appreciate the courage of the noble little animal that had carried me so well, when I put my hand to his side and found the blood slowly trickling down. I knew that if I could make out to get through the night that there was some hope, for most probably, the blizzed would be over in the morning, and if the crust was hard enough to bear I might find my way out. I had plenty of stuff to sharpen my teeth on in the pockets of my buffalo, and with snow on the ground I shouldn't be reduced to drinking alkali vater. But it was all up with the gamy little cayuse. He would never leave that spot till the spring and then only in the stomachs of the vultures and carrion crows. I broke away the crust around him and by kicking at his legs finally got him to lie down. The little fellow seem ed to hate it, somehow, as if he knew he would never get up again, but finally with a little whining he went down on his knees and then lay on his side. I wrapped my buffalo tight around me and nestling up close against him lay down too, with him between me and the wind. I found too that the snow was now piled so high around us that it sheltered us like a wall, and altogether, as far as l was concerned, the place wasn't a bad berth, compared with some of those Da kota hotels around Andover and Ipswich. "I lay there thinking how I was ever

to work my way out on foot, and whether, f I failed, my family would ever know what had become of me, and the next thing I knew the sun was shining in my eyes, and I found myself lying there with the sun streaming down gloriously from an elevation of several hours, while on every hand the prairie stretched with unbroken solitude, like a plain of alabaster. I got up and shook myself, and with the exception of feeling a little stiff I never was better rested in my life. Looking round my eye fell on a white bean h my side, and my thoughts at once returnto my faitaful pony. I scraped the snow carefully away from his head, but it was no use; there wasn't a breath from his nostrils, and his brown eyes were wide open, as if his last look had been at the companion whom he had borne so faithfully and so far. Well, for a moment I felt like crying. I don't believe I could have felt worse over the death of a friend, when I scraped the snow away, and saw the long, ragged gashes along the sides and legs, I could feel something come up in my throat in spite of me.

"But there was something to be done and climbing out of the crust I began slipping and sliding along toward the south. About three in the afternoon I was feeling pretty tired and down-hearted, for what with slipping back at each step and breaking through the crust every little while, I had made very little headway, and my commissary was about exhausted. Just as I was getting des perate, I was startled by hearing a shout away off to my right, and looking in that direction as well as the glare from the snow-fields would let me. I saw a party of three men coming toward me on snow shoes as fast as they could. They had almost passed me without seeing me, but one of the party happened to cast his eyes my way, had caught a glimpse of me just as I mounted a knoll, and had at once started the party in my direction. Lord! how fast my heart did beat when I saw them coming."

English Royal Barnacles.

At the present time it requires no less than \$3,300,000 to pay the annuities to the Queen of England and the members of her family and to meet the expenses of the royal household. This is exclusive of the cost of furnishing and keeping in repair some half dozen palaces for the use of Her Mujesty and her dependents. The Queen's annuity amounts to \$300,000 and her household expenses to \$1,518,800 per annum. She is also supplied with yearly charity funu of \$106,200. Of this \$66,000 is appropriated as pensions to literary and scientific men, and to the widows of men who have deserved well of their country. The remainder is disposed of in small sums in the name of Her Majesty for the benefit of sufferers by marine, colliery and other dissaters, and as bonuses for prolific women who add to the population three or more children at one accouchment. In all shapes the Queen annually draws from the Treasury \$1,925,000 besides her income from the Duchy of Lancaster, which now amounts to nearly, if not

safety lay in hanging together. I loosen- valuable official sinecures, and at his death the Queen fell heir to a snug sun Since that time she has become quite famous for her economical—not to say parsimonious—habits. The state shows have been largely dispensed with and many ordinary sources of expenditure cut off, so that her Majesty has of late years saved a very large proportion of her income and is now known to be inmensely rich. Her total annual receipts from all sources amounts to fully \$2,250. deeper and the air fuller of the flying

The Prince of Wales receives from the State \$200,000 per annum, and \$300,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall, while the Princess of Wales is on the rolls for \$50 000 per annum. The Prince's habits have been so expensive that it is doubted if his bank account shows a large balance on the right side of the ledger. The Crown Princess of Germany, since her marriage in 1858, has received \$40 000 ar nually from the British Treasury. Sh has little to do with England, and seldom seen in the country, but draws he financial rations with the characteristic promptness of the family. The Duke of Edinburgh takes from the Treasury \$125. 000 yearly, in addition to his fat salar as admiral. He has the reputation getting all he can and holding fast to all he gets. Princess Christian, of Schles wig-Holstein, has received \$30,000 ar nually since her marriage in 1866. The Princess Louise has received a like sum since her marriage with the Marquis of Lorne in 1871. Besides, the Marquis has been appointed to numerous offices with liberal emoluments attached, and between the two they have managed to sustain a tolerably extensive and expensive establishment at the expense of the people. Their domestic sky is by no means unclouded, and the fact that they are so offen and so widely separated has given rise to a deal of gossip by no means complimentary to the pair. The Duke of Connaught, since his mar-

riage in 1879 has annually received \$125. 000. He is also heir expectant of the Duke of Cambridge as Commander in-Chief of the Army, with \$60,000 a year attached. Despite his always munificent pay and splendid prospects, this young man is in reality nothing more than an elegant military figurehead. He has been officiously paraded in obsequious journals as the fighting man of the family; but he has never been close enough to a fight to endanger his life insurance. During the picnic in Egypt he came in for an unlimited share of Jingo newspaper glory for his alleged participation in the battle of Tel el-Keber, al though it is well known he had no more real share in the actual battle than he had in Waterloo. Still he was in the neighborhood, and when he and his un scarred regiment reached Pall Mall they were the recipients of an ovation which could not have been excelled had they been the genuine heroes of the Egyptian war. It dosn't take much to evoke enthusiasm in behalf of alleged military

heroes in Patl Mall. The Duke of Albany, who died last spring, had enjoyed for two years an annuity from the State of \$125,000. His widow now receives about \$20,000 annually and will continue to receive it so long as she remains a widow. As she is only twenty-five it is probable the Treasury will not long be burdened with this tax, unless she cares more for money than for matrimony. Princess Alice, who married the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt in 1862, drew an annuity of \$30,000 until the time of her death in 1878. With a from the British Treasury, it is said the Grand Duke will make overtures for the hand and heart of Princess Beatrice, Her Majesty's voungest daughter, if Parliament will only legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. At present such a marriage is unlawful in England.

In addition to the royal family proper there is given a list of cousins and aunts of royalty who are pensioned upon the State. The Duchess of Cambridge, who is now in her eighty-seventh year, comes up smiling annually for her \$30,000. Her son, the Duke of Cambridge, receives \$60,-000 a year. Having married for love and outside of the charmed circle, his wife is entitled to no rank, preference or per quisites. The Duke's sister, Mary Adelaide, married the impecunious Duke of Teck, who, despite his \$25,000 per annum from the State, manages to keep eternally in the depths of debt and despair. Count Gleichen, the son of Her Majesty's half sister, has until recently received \$6,000 per year for non.inally taking charge of Windsor Castle. Finally, Augusta Caroline, wife of the Grand Duke of Mecklen burg-Strelitz, has for the last score of years sent regularly across the German Ocean for her annuity of \$18,000 from the English Treasury.

Romance of an Ear of Corn. It has always been thought that ears of corn have an even number of rows and that one with an odd number of rows would be an impossibility. In slavery times this question was discussed very thoroughly, and a negro on a plantation in Kentucky claimed that he had seen ears of corn with odd numbers of rows. His master told him he would give him his (the negro's) freedom for an ear with odd number of rows.

This was in the early spring, but in the fall during corn-gathering time the negro came to his master and presented a sound ear of corn with thirteen rows. He got his freedom papers.

A long time afterward the old negro admitted to some friends that he had, in roasting ear time, singled out an ear with fourteen rows, and then with a sharp knife, cut out the one row of grains, bound the ear together, and knew just where to go and get it when gathering time came. - Peoria Journul.

The Fervid South-" It's a powerful hard natter for me to keep my religion," said a church member to his minister. "Every time I think I've got an everlastin' hold on it something turns up to made me cuss, so I am kept on the trot between the world and the mourners' bench. This morning I lost all the religion I had, trying to shoot Tom Greens

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Vith :

Who is it woos my daughter long and breaks me rest with midnight song; and as the winter slowly roll, Burns yards of gas and tons of coal? in-law. Who takes my darling from my side,

A happy, laughing, loving bride, and to their cottage by the brook Takes me along to wash and cook?

Who is it that from time to time trikes me for dollar, half and dime? And then, with humor scant and mean, Calls me old Granny Bombasine? My son-

Who lingers at the festive cup, While lonely I for him sit up, And meet him groping for the door, Along the smooth piazza floor?

Who, when he takes a summer trip, Manages to give "mamma" the slip; That while o'er sea and land he'll roam She minds his children ten at home?

-R. W. Burdette

Mark Twain's Honeymoon.

In opening his entertainment in Buffalo the other evening, Mark Twain said:-"I notice many changes since I was a citizen of Buffalo fourteen or fifteen years ago. I miss the fares of many of my old friends. They have gone to the tomb-to the gallows-to the White house. Thus far the rest of us have escaped, but be sure our own turn is coming. Over us, with awful certainty, hangs one or another of these fates. Therefore, that we be secure against errors, the wise among us will prepare for them all. This word of adnition may be sufficient; let us pass to boorfuller things.

"I remember one circumstance of by one times with great vividness. I armen here after dark on a February evenin in 1870 with my wife and a large company of friends, when I had been a hushand twenty four hours, and they put us two in a covered sleigh, and drove us up and down and every which way, through alithe back streets in Buffalo; until I got stamed, and said: 'I asked Mr. Slee to ot me a cheap boarding house. But 'I idn't mean that he should stretch economy to the going outside the State to find The fact was there was a practical inke to the fore which I didn't know anything about, and all this fooling around was to give it time to mature. My fatheriraw, the late Jarvis Langdon, whom may of you will remember, had been didestinely spending a fair fortune upas house and furniture in Delaware innue for us, and had kept his secret so mel that I was the only person this side dlingara Falls that hadn't found it out, We reached the house at last, about 10 otick, and were introduced to a Mrs. limson, the ostensible landlady. I took mince around and then my opinion of L Slee's judgment as a provider of cheap biding houses for men who had to mk for their living dropped to zero. I Mrs. Johnson there had been an unimpate mistake. Mr. Slee had evidenthapposed I had money, whereas I only hitalent, and so, by her leave, we would thie with her a week, and then she onld keep my trunk and we would hunt unher place. Then the battalion of amwaed friends and relatives burst in on mout of closets and from behind curin; the property was delivered over to und the joke revealed, accompanied mill too scarce in a person's l fe. That owhman-that there was nothing to do but just sit down and live in it. Well, the house isn't ours, now, but we've got the coachman yet. All these fifteen years

all the same luck.

behas been a living and constant remind-

and that pleasant jest. He was a spruce

Jong stripling then, with his future all

before him. He showed himself worthy

digh good fortune and it has fallen-

tidly to his lot, beyond his most distem-

peed dreams; he's got a wife and nine

children now. I would not discriminate.

Hunting a Cholera Germ. Dr. Edward O. Shakespeare has the Asiatic cholera germ, in America. It is securely cared in a glass jar and the lid cloud or beaten to the ground. is overed an inch deep with sealing Wat. It is kept locked in a little cabinet in Dr. Shakespeare's consulting room. Afew days ago it was exhibited at a meetits owner was jokingly admonished not to let it escape, as in the open air microbes he said to multiply at the rate of 1,000,000 its tail in quite a lively manner, as if eager for liberty. It beat its head against the Philadelphia Tim's. glass and swam all around the jar looking for some aperture by which it might regain the open air. It was captured about three months ago in France. During its onfinement it has lived on a piece of died beef about the size of a pes.

Fritay morning Dr. Shakespeare was entertaining a practitioner from Pottsville, and as an intellectual treat he offered to show him the only cholera germ on this side of the Atlantic. At first the country doctor felt nervous, but after a while his fears were overcome and the kwas produced. Suddenly the owner the microbe uttered an exclamation of prise and alarm. The germ was lowhere to be found. The jar was

The durned thing's escaped," shouted with excitement, "What does it look

"For all the world like a tadpole, wered the doctor breathlessly, hardly knowing why the question was put. "Only smaller."

In a moment the Pottsvillian's head York.

progressing, had returned to the bottle kill it," he suggested.

"That's a great idea," the owner of the organism of life, so that his neighbors its getting its liberty.-Phil. Press.

Breaking It Gently to Him.

A young scion of our financial aristoc racy, who had been on an extended yachting tour in the South Seas for several months, and out of reach of all tele graphic and epistolary communication, returned home the other day. He was met by an old and faithful employe of

"Well, Mike, how goes it? said the young man. "Bad enough, Master John, for your

poor jackdaw is dead. "Is he, indeed: Poor Jack! He has

gone the way of all flesh. How did he die?" "Well, they don't rightly know, sir;

but they think he must have overeat him self." " The greedy fellow. What did they

give him so much for?" "Well, si, it seems he must have go to the place where the dead horses were lying-

"Dead horses? What dead horses?" "The carriage horses. It was a very bad day and a heavy road, and they were kept standing."

When? What day? What road?" "The road to the cemetery, sir, and the

day of the funeral." "What funeral?"

"Why, the Mistress's, sir;" " Not my mother's!"

"The same sir, rest her soul. She that she didn't live three days after him." "The master's! Heavens, Mike, do

you tell me I have lost both my parents!" ould Master took to his bed when he received the bad news, and niver left it, till they put him in his coffin."

"What bad news? What was the inteligence that affected the old gentleman so deenly?"

"The run on the bank, sir, which has stopped payment. The credit of the House is gone, and you are not worth a dollar."-The Judge.

Birds on Their Travels.

The thousands of birds that take their fall flight to the south have to encounter a great many dangers. A quail came dashing into my room one night, and was killed by the broken window-glass. Hardlights have to be protected in some way, as the birds that alight there during migration are legion. I have seen birds cut in two by flying against a telegraph wire; and this is often the case in the country, especially with woodcock and quail.

In Italy, the inhabitants take advantage of the habits of the birds to capture them much hilarity. Such jokes as these in flocks. Mr. Cushing, the sculptor, told me that while in Italy he observed quail they detail—even to house servants and entrapped in nets. The people were to shoot him in self-defense. From the familiar, with the lines of flights, and along shore placed nets that were about twenty feet high. The birds on their northern journey were fat and heavy, and after crossing the Mediterranean Sea always landed directly on the seashore, often in vast numbers, lying off, panting with exhaustion, some actually broken oben with the fall. When sufficient num bers had landed, the net was suddenly lowered and the birds thus covered were rapidly killed with sticks or switches. The net was then raised, a cart backed up. I would not show partiality; I wish you and the birds carted off to sell at less than

a cent apiece. Large herons have been found so strangely wounded and singed that it was evident that they had been struck by only specimen of the comma bacillus, or lightning in the air. Small birds are often drown by being caught in a rain

A fisherman off the Jersey coast tells me that during a heavy gale or squall last Summer several wood thrushes were beaten out to where he was, five miles ing of the County Medical Society, and from shore, and after vainly trying to breast the storm alighted in the boat, and actually flew down so that he took one in his hand, completely worn out and aday. The comma bacillus was waggling drenched with rain and so heavy that it could not have stood it much longer .-

Died Rich.

A lady, the wife of a hotel keeper in Maysville, Cal., gives this life-sketch: 'There came down from the mountains one day, the most comical looking old couple I ever beheld. They were English. and had lived in California two years both working in the mines. The woman had on a thin, faded calico gown, which had come with her from England ten years before, a calico jacket over her shoulders, and on her head was an apology for a sunbonnet. Her husband wore Mackintosh, which reached to his heels and on his head an old hat-and oh, what a hat! Altogether they were the most forlorn looking couple one would wish man from Pottsville. Then he added to see. They carried penury in their very

countenances. I pitied the old woman, so I gave her a gentleman's dressinggown which had been left at the hotel. It was tather soiled, to be sure, but it was better than anything she had. They had started home to England by way of New

funder the table. He panted out to "When the barkeeper requested the Shakespeare a request to shut the man to sign his name, he made a cross; and then commenced to scour the and she was as ignorant as he. At night of for the microbe. "If the thing gets she asked me if I would give her a room he said, pale with fright, "the with good fastenings to the doers and dera will be here and it'll be our fault." windows, as they had a good deal of gold "Tve got it," suddenly cried Dr. with them. I inquired to know where

Shakespeare, who, while the hunt was it was, as they brought no baggage with them except a little bag, which she carand taken another peep. The microbe ried on her arm. She said it was in belts had climbed up to the top of the jar and around their waists. I told her if it were was hidden na crevice between the lid much she had better deliver it up to the and the neck. The gentleman from proprietor of the house for safe keeping. Pottsville threw himself back in a chair Said she, 'Oh, no, I wouldn't lose sight and took, ten minutes to recover his of it for anything! I have five thousand breath. Then he cautiously examined dollars in my belt, and my husband has the object of his search. "You'd better the same.' I advised her to send it by express to New York, as they might be robbed on the way. She said they could germ exclaimed. Then with a powerful not afford to pay the percentage for its chemical he deprived the dangerous transportation, when they could carry it and save that money. So they started to may no longer be harassed with dread of take passage for New York by the way of Nicaragua.

"The next I heard of them was that they were both drowned at Virgin Bay while going from the shore in a boat to get on board the steamer. The weight of their gold belts sank them at once, while the rest of the capsized boat's passengers floated and were picked up by other boats. Thus these two old people, who had lived in poverty all their days, died rich, clutching the treasure for which they had toiled so hard."

An Old Hunter and the Bears.

Denver (Colo.) Tribune: "Mountain Jim," whose real name was James Nugent, was one of the old pioneers who antedated the fiftyniners by several years. He lived a hermit kind of life in Estes Park. making an occasional trapping and visit ing trip to acquaintances of his own class in other parts of the State. He was a man of tremendous physical power, whose arm, shoulder, and back muscles stood out in rolls and balls, and he was, withal, as agile as a cat. On one of his trips to Middle Park he left camp at Hot Sulphur Springs one morning to kill a deer. Two or three hours afterward a comrade found him lying in the woods, senseless; bleed ing, and mangled. In one hand was a large bloody bowie-knife, his gun lay close by not discharged, and out of his revolver one shot had been fired. Across his legs lay a huge bear, and on either side was another, three in all, dead, cut, and slashed with the bowie took the master's death so much to heart knife. Jim was carried to camp, careful ly nursed, saved, but horribly disfigured His scalp was torn loose and hung over his face, his face was lacerated and the "The divil a lie in it, sir. The poor sight of one eye destroyed, one arm was broken, and he was torn more or less all over his body. He gave the reporter an account of his fight He said he was passing around the roots of a large pine tree which had blown down, its roots tear ing up a large quantity of earth which had adhered to them, leaving a large hole. Just as he stepped around the roots he found himself face to face with a bear, which, surprised, immediately attacked him. He had no time to use his gun or dodge away. He drew his knife and the fight begun He said he knew there were other bears there and that he was fighting more than one. He did not know how many-it seemed as though the woods were full of them. He had no distinct recollection ly a lighthouse in the country but has of using his revolver, though it was evibeen struck with birds of some kind or dent that he had used it, for one cartridge another, and in many cases the light was empty, and one of the bears had a broken. On the Island of Heligoland, the | bullet in his head. All that he could tell about it was that it was strike and dodge. and stab, and cut, and he did not know just how he was burt. Jim was never the same kind of a man after the fight that he was before. His brain was affected. He returned to his cabin in Estes Park, and became possessed of the idea that that country was his. He resented any attempts to settle it. Griffith Evans, the first permament settler in the park, we a really admirable joke, for that brought into Rome by the cart load, and moved in there with his family, and one was so completely equipped in upon investigation found that they were day, in a quarrel with Jim, was obliged

The Compass Plant.

months afterwards at Fort Colling.

A correspondent of the American Cul tivator thus describes a curious plant com mon on the prairies of the west:

"The compass plant of the western prairies has long been regarded as one of wonders of the vegetable kingdom. The large and long root leaves of this plant twist on their stalks and stand with their edges pointed North and South. So marked is this polarity, as it is called. that hunters and explorers early noticed it, and made a practical use of it in their wanderings, The first record which was ever made of this peculiar habit of the compass plant was given by Brevet Major Benjamin Alvord, U. S. A., in 1842. Another comm inication appeared from him in 1844. But so incredulous were scientists to accept this wonderful story that Major Alvord, in 1849, presented another communication before a body of scientists in Cambridge, and confirmed his state ments by those of other army officers who had seen the plants.

"The compass plant grows from Michi gan to 300 or 400 miles west of the Mississipi. It is common on the prairies. The plant is often known as rosin weed; to botanists as Silphium laciniatum.

"There have been many conjectures as to why the leaves of the compass plant assume this perpendicular position. Major Alvord at first supposed that the leaves had taken up so much iron as to become magnetic, but a chemical analy sis disproved this hypothesis. He next supposed that from the resinous character of the leaves they were rendered sus ceptible to electric currents. As resin is a non-conductor of electricity this supposition soon fell. A microscopical examination of the leaves reveals the true cause of the phenomena. Both surfaces of the leaf have the same structure and are equally sensitive to light. Both sides of the leaf, therefore, struggle for the sunlight, and by taking the perpendicular position the light becomes the same on

both sides. "Other plants than the silphium are found to show signs of decided polarity, though in a less marked degree. One in stance, but one which has escaped atten tion until the present summer, is the common garden lettuce. The leaves on the flowering stems stand with their edges pointing north and south."

Martin Farquhar Tupper is living in great poverty in London. He has at least one consolation, he can never be as poor as his poetry. Indeed there is not. I gave her a beautiful present, costing nearly \$10, and she did not

A Terrible Weapon.

tary authorities as giving the new ma chine gun greater value than any other similar weapon possesses .- Cincinatti

distinguished gentleman deliberately; heartily approve of it."

Judge Duffy of Dennis Mulcahy. "Bekase I'm in dhread av me loife wid

"How is your life endangered?"

stable, has any concealed weapon been found on this woman?"

your wife carries a concealed weapon?"

"Can't the court find out without getting married to her?" "You can, yer Honor. Just say something

out the court."-Texas Siftings.

let us get some sleep."

that sign, 'Gentlemen must use the spittoons. want you to report the matter to me. "Oi wull, sor."

Pat kept a sharp eye out, and, after watching gentleman for half an hour, he went to him and said:

or ?" " Yes. "

"Phy don't ye obsarve it, thin?"

IT comes pretty hard on some servants to give up their positions where they can run

tion of wives. "Mary," said a lady to one such, recently, I thought you left us to get married and have

Well, what have you come back for?" rell, an' we kep' a hired girl, too, and I'm

MRS. A .- " Well, I tried your plan for making the kitchen girl contented, but it is a perfect failure."

mistake."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The most terrible engine of destruction vet produced is the mitrailleuse or machine gun invented by Mr. Maxim, of London. In this gun, as described by the London Engineering, all the functions of loading, cocking, firing, withdrawing the empty shell from the barrel and ejecting it are performed by the recoil result ing from the explosion. It has but one barrel. The cartridges, to the number of 333, are placed side by side in a canvas belt, secured together with brass eyelets and strips. One end of this belt is connected to the arm, and the gun is operated by hand until the cartridge is driven into the barrel. The trigger is then pulled, this cartridge explodes, the breech bolt is unlocked from the barrel, the empty case is extracted, moved to one side, a loaded cartridge is brought in in front of the barrel, the arm is cocked. the cartridge pushed home, the trigger pulled, when the explosion of the second cartridge operates the same as the first. The firing may thus be kept up automatically without any action on the part of the attendant as long 'as there are any cartridges in the belt. The apparatus for sighting the gun, changing its direction, and preventing any motion resulting from the explosion is said to be perfect and very easily manipulated. The gun is four feet nine inches from the muzzle to the rear of the firing mechanism, It can deliver 600 shots per minute, and the gunner is free all the while to concentrate his whole attention upon the aim. It would seem that such a weapon, when brought to bear on any object, could not fail to accomplish its work of destruction. The marvelous rapidity of firing, the steadiness of aim, and its necessarily terrific effect, are regard-d by English mili-

Times. A man's animosi y toward a political oppoment is sometimes so bitter that it oes not cease even when the opponent is dead. A year or two ago a gentleman who had figured most prominently not only in the history of Massachusetts but in the history of the country, suddenly came to the end of a long and useful life. On the day of the funeral one of the strongest political enemies of the deeased, and a man whose name is well known to every man, woman, and child in the commonwealth, was asked:

'Are you going to attend Mr. ----'s funeral to-day?" "No," responded the but (dryly) I wish you to understand I

VARIETIES.

CARBYING A CONCEALED WEAPON .- "Why do you refuse to live with your wife?" inquired

"She shteals upon me, yer Honor, wid a concealed weapon. She has it on her person

"It's a lie, Judge. The truth's not in him!" shouted Mrs. Mulcahy.
"Silence, woman!" said the Judge. "Con.

"No, yer Honor." "Then what do you mean by saying that | self."

"What do I mean is it? If ye were married to her you'd know what I mean!"

to raise her timper, and she'll unscrew that ould conceyled wooden leg of hers and clane

THE following is given as a true story, and the little comedy was played in the night Pullman" bound from Scotland to London ecently: "The car was full, and as the ladies" ompartment was occupied, the next berths to t were partitioned off with curtains from the rest of the carfor a married couple, who had taken their places late. About an hour after every one had retired, and when everything was quiet a low voice was beard from behind the curtains. "Sophie, Sophie, give me a kiss and say you forgive me." Then a little louder, Sophie, I can't sleep unless you say you forgive me; give me a kiss and say you forgive ne." Still no response. At last the voice of the evidently penitent husband (he was quite regardless of the tittering and smothered aughter from the other berths) pleaded again: Sophie, Sophie, just one kiss, one, and say you forgive me." Unable to stand this sort of thing any longer, a choleric old Indian officer copped his head out of his berth and shouted: Souble, for heaven's sake give him a kiss and

PAT was a fresh arrival, and bad obtained a situation in a hotel as a sert of a man of all

"Now, Pat," said the landlord, "you see If you notice any guest violating that rule, I

"Dy're moind the sign forninst the wall,

"I am not spitting on the carpet," said the gentleman, rather astonished. "I know yer not, an' yer not usin' the spit-

tune nather. Spet, ye thafe, or of'll report

things and settle down into the humble posihave you come back to be a hired girl again?

house of your own." "So I did. mum." "Well, you see, mum, John's done purty

kind o' tired av the way of life. I thought I would like to come back and be boss again for

Mrs. B .- "A failure! My plan of giving presents a failure? Oh, there must be some

ding this paper, FORREST & CO., Sole Agents, IIIG Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST ELECTRIC BELT MYER ONLY

like it a bit. In fact, she got mad, and is going to leave." "Dear me! That's strange. What did you give her?" "An elegant gilt and ebony alarm clock."

ORDER AT ONCE from this Adver-

"JAMES, you wretch! How did that hair get

on your coat? It's a red one, too! Tell me "Soothe yourself, my love, soothe yourself I suppose it get on in the street car—caught or

as I leaned back, you know." "But how did it get on the breast of your coat? Oh, dear! It couldn't go in front from the back of the seat." "Pshaw! That comes from not having any

hairs move automatically on a fuzzy surface? Capillary attraction, my dear, capillary attrac-"CAN'T I sell you some dry goods?" asked

scientific information. Don't you know that

the drummer of a countryman, whom he was vainly endeavoring to get in his establish

"No, ye kant; got all I wants." "Nor boots or shoes?" "Nary a bute ner a shoe?"

"Maybe you'd like to buy some notions then." continued the salesman, "for the wo men folks at home."

'Nary notion," cried the rustic; "that's what ails um now, they've got so many durned fool notions."

GOLDSMITH'S "Vicar of Wakefield" sold for £40, and the publisher held the manuscript unprinted until the author had become popu lar as a poet. Poets who have sent their effu sions to this office, and failed to see them in print, will now know what's the matter. We have adopted the plan of the publisher who purchased "Vicar," save in the trifling matter of paying in advance. We may have to hold their manuscript two or three hundred years, but they should not let that discourage them. Norristown Herald.

Conversation between a tenderfoot and a native of the Lone Star State:

"I don't see how you are able to raise any attle in Texas."

"Why not?" On account of the Texas fever." "There is one peculiarity about the Texas fever that you may not have heard of."

"What is that?" "There has never been a case of it in Texas."-Texas Siftings.

SHE is as old as her husband, but she con ceals the dreadful fact. She said one day: "My husband is forty years old. There is just two years difference between him and my-

And the friend was just mean enough to re "Is it possible? Why, I declare to gracious

you look to be as young as he is." They do not speak now. MRS. PARTINGTON says she can't perceive why people nowadays are continually getting

up so many new spangled notions. Digby, who was present, wished to know to what she particularly alluded. The old lady laid down the newspaper she was reading, and gravely eplied: "Why, law! I see they have got to make

trout preserves,' just as though people didn't have enough things to make preserves of without making 'em of fish."

Chaff.

Men wear light straw hats in summer because

"The "poet's scorner" in a newspaper is

When a bank is rated F. C., people think in first-class. It often means for Canada. A balloonist, like other people who rise in the world by gas, is apt to look down upon his acquaintances.

"No, sir," said a practical man, "no bric-a-brac on the mantle for me. It's a nuisance. Where's a man to put his feet?"

A Ninth Avenue plasterer is a cold fellow. He actually puts on three coats when he is working on the hottest summer day. "There's nothing like leather," says the adage. The bottom crust of the railway re-freshment room pie resembles it somewhat.

The Graphic's farm editor writes: "Soak cats well in a bag tied at the mouth and plant hem deep to prevent their scratching up

Robert Bonner ought to look out that Maud S. doesn't clope with her groom. That sort of thing is becoming alarmingly common with those of her sex.

A little town up in New York has a skating rink they call "Niagara." It is supposed that shey call it that name because the people go there to see the "falls."

"Madam, you never confess yourself in the wrong" "No. sir; but if I had ever been in the wrong, I am sure I should take great pleasure in acknowledging it."

An Illinois lady is said to have collected a string of buttons 24 feet long. This accounts for so many men in the State with their suspenders attached to their pants with a shingle rail A church bell at Saratoga recently rang 104 times, one stroke for each year of its existence We imagine this to be the only instance of record where the age of a Saratoga belle ha

peen tolled. been toiled.

Mother (pathetically to three year old tease):
"Now, Willie, if you do not stop worrying your poor mamma she will get sick and die."
Young tease (solemnly): "And then who will papa marry, mamma!"

The N Y. Star says each letter carrier is having a hard time time since election. He is stopped at every corner by some expectant office-seeker, with a measuring tape to see if his uniform will just fit his own size.

At the recent cat show in London, one feline valued at \$500,000 was exhibited. It must have been a gold cat encrusted with diamonds. Just fancy throwing a 25 cent bootjack at a \$500,000 cat on a back shed worth not more than \$2.501 Nothing hinders the constant agreement of people who live together but vanity and sel-lishness. Let the spirit of humility and be-nevolence prevail, and discord and disagree

Mrs. Slimilet-" What is that complaint you are making?" Thin Boarder—"I say that my napkin is so damp that it is of no use at all."
"Damp, eh? Guess you must have rubbed it against your board bill." "My board bill?" Yes; that's all overdue, you know."

Grace Greenwood relates as an instance of the extravagance of New England humor, that when a young farmer's wife made her first boy's pants precisely as ample before as behind, the father exclaimed: "Goodness! He won't know whether he's going to school or coming home!"

Mose Schaumburg has been quite ill. Upon his recovery Dr. Bilster presented his bill for 43 visits at \$3 an interview, or \$129. "Q," groaned Mose. "Death vas de pest doctor after all." "Why do you say that!" asked the astonished physician... "Pecause he only makes one visit," replied Mose, glaring like a demon at the doctor.

Catarrh is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease; liable if neglected to develop into serious consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh. 100 doses \$1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Works through the blood, regulating, toning and invigorating all the functions of the body.

Ringworm Humor and Salt-Rheum. RAYNHAM, MASS., Aug. 12, 1878.
C. J. Hood & Co.: Gentlemen — * * *
I have had ringworm humor and salt-rheum
so badly that my body was covered with raw
sores; so, also, my head and face. I have
had any number of doctors in the last seven
years, and none of them could cure me. One
day my mother was in the city of Taunton,
and found one of your cook books, and in
reading it I found many people testifying to
cures from the use of your Sarsaparilla and
Olive Ointment. I lelt forced to try it,
although I had seen many things advertised
that never did me any good. I have now
taken two small bottles and one large one of
Sarsaparilla, and used three boxes of Ointment. I now call myself cured. Nothing
can be seen of the humor but the dim outlines of the sores. I shall take two more
bottles, and then the cure will be complete.

I am gratefully yours,
EMARE E. WHITMAN.

I am gratefully yours, EDGAR F. WHITMAN. Biliousness, Sick Headache.

Billousness, Sick Readache.

Pittsfield, Mass.

Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.: Gents—Please send me by express two bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla and a few Cook Books for distribution. Your preparation has worked wonders in the case of my wife, who has been troubled with sick headache and biliousness for years. She only took one-half teaspoonful at a dose, and has not been so well for five years as now. She found that within a week after taking it she felt very much better, and is now entirely free from those severe headaches. She has not taken any of any account since last spring, and any of any account since last spring, and what little she had is lent to do some others some good, and we must have it in the house.

Yours truly,
HOMER B. NASH.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA Is sold by all druggists. Price \$1, or six large bottles for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 37 Use Hood's Tooth-Powder.

FREE GOSSAMER GARMENTS.

The proprietors of the largest card manufactory in Connecticut wishing to introduce their Agents' Sample Book into every home at once, make the following liberal offer: The proposed stilling at the control of the con



CHICAGO SCALE CC. The "Little Defective," A OR. to M to As 200 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LEST FREE FOR GES. TOOLS, & C.

REST FORCE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, \$10 for 10 h. A DV 11 and 16 to 0 fools, \$10 for 10 h. A DV 11 and 16 to 0 fools, \$10 for 10 h. A DV 11 and 16 to 0 fools, \$10 for 10 h. A DV 11 and 16 to 0 fools, \$10 for 10 h. A DV 11 and 16 to 0 fools, \$10 for 10 h. A DV 11 and 16 to 0 fools, \$10 fools, \$10

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all to more money right away that anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address Turk & Co Augusta. Maine

Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

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HE LINE SELECTED B. THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE F. ST MAIL

This Coupon is worth \$5.00.

cell send you postpaid by return mail, On CERMAN ELECTRO-GALVANIC BELT

CUT THIS OUT.

rections in both English and (se and Post Office Address very

your waisi measure in inches. FORREST & CO., Sole Agents, 116 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.



GOING WEST. DRLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM

HICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS, Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER,

SAN FRANCISCO, KANSAS CITY,

And all points in the South-West. could not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at dured rates can be purchased via this Great 2 rough Line, to all the Heath and Pleasure sorts of the West and South-West, including a Mointains of COLORADO, the Valley of the

CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Rep HOME-SEEKERS d also remember that this line leads direct to art of the Government and Railroad Lands in ska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washing-

is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE merica, and is universally admitted to be the America, and is universally admitted to be the inest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Rail-pad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United Sistes and Vice Pres. and Gen. Manager.

PERCEVAL LOWELL,

Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicag-

Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicag-JNO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Ag't, 317 Broadway, New York, and 306 Wa.hirgton St., Boston.

M ORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas de'ault having been ma'le in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 15th day of March, 1884, made and executed by Hngh McCarrow, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Robert Robinson, of the same place, and on the 15t day of March, 1884, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the said County of Wayne in liber 195 of mortgages, on page 192, and whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Robert Robinson to Elizabeth Hayes, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, by as-ignment bearing date the 16th day of August, A. D., 1884 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said County of Wayne on the 19th day of August, aid County of Wayne on the 19th day of August.
A. D. 1884, in liber 23 of a signments of mortga-A. D. 1884, in liber 23 of a-signments of mortgages, on page 198, and the same is now owned by
said Rlizabeth Hayes. The description of the
mortgaged premises described in said mortgage
is as follows: Lot numbered one hunored and
sixty-nine (169) of Baxter's Subdivision of outlot one (1), block fifty-four (54) private claim
number six hundred and nine (609) of the Joseph
Campau farm, in the said city of Detr-it, according to the registered plat of lots 52 and 54 private
claim 609 Hamtramck. dated February 24th
1875, and recorded February 24th 1875,
in book three of Plate, Wayne County Records,
on page 83; there is now claimed to be due on
said mortgage the sum of seven dollars. No proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted
to recover the amount one on the said mortgage,
or any part thereof: now, therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of safe in the
said mortgage contained, and of the stain. by given that by virtue of the power of sale in the said mortgage contained, and of the statut in such case made and provided, ishall on the thirteenth day of January, 1885, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the easterly front door of the clity Hal, in the said City of Detroit (that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held) sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on the said mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale al-

sary to pay the amount due on the said mortgage together with the costs and expenses of sale allowed by law and an attorney fee as provided for wed by law and an amount with a said mortgage.

Dated Detroit, October 6 h, 1884.

Basignee.

Assignee. G. X. M. COLLIER, Attorney for Assignee.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—In the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. Christine Walkel, plaintiff, against Frederick W Duvernois, defendant In attachment.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1884, a writ of attachment was duly issue i out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne at the suit of Christine Waikel, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Frederick W. Duvernois, the defendant above named, for the sum of sive thousand dollars, which said writ was returnable on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1884.

Dated this 22d day of December A. D., 1884, EDWARD MINOCK, WILLIAM LOOK, Attorne for Plaintiff. TATE OF MICHIGAN.-In the Circuit

TATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne. Guetave etters, plaintiff, against Frederick W Duve nois, lefendant. In attachment.

Notice is hereby eiven that on the 28th day of defendant. In attachment.
Notice is hereby liven that on the 28th day of October, A. D., 1884, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne at the suit of Gustave Fetters, the above named plaintiff, against the lands, teneacove named plaintiff, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Frederick W. Luvernois, the defendant above named, for the sum of five thousand dollars, which said writ was returnable on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1894.

Dated this 22d day of December, A. D. 1884. EDWARD MINOCK, WILLIAM LOOK, attorney for Plain iff.



with adjustable daw and Case off tool. If your hardware dealer does not keep them we will send either * zr * 34 80, \$5 50 or \$5 50 / reight paid on the country of the coun





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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Continued from first page.)

In fact, our shearings and annual matherings here, have been the life of the Association. You know we have no Register through which to confer with one another, and by means of which we may become hetter acquainted with may become better acquainted with each other; through which we may know the other; his line of breeding; the number and character of his flock; the town in which he lives and many other number and character of his flock; the town in which he lives, and many other valuable items of interest and information, that would (in imagination) be both entertaining and profitable. Why the Rogister has been so long delayed has been fully explained at each annual meeting of the Association, for the last two or three years at least. There has been as much progress in the work during the necessity will be quite as great as at the present time. But unless our wants and necessities in the line of wool and mutton diminish as our population increases, we are not likely, in the next hundred years at least, to find ourselves in that happy state. For while our population has in three years at least. There has been as much progress in the work during the last year, as in any former one. The contract for publishing the work has been let, and some portion of the work is in publisher's hands. This of course is one other step forward, and as this immense hill is to be climbed "step by step," we are sure of reaching the summit some time if we keep stepping.

we keep stepping.

To be serious, however, I have from the first regarded a Register as the great desideratum of our Association, second in importance to no other attainment; in short, the mainspring and lever that shall lift our Association into prominence and respect, as nothing else can, or will So long as it remains in embryo, so long it fails of performing its alloted mission.

The work that has been done by the sheep-breeders and wool growers throughout the country, is one that justly commends itself to every intelligent breeder of whatever breed; every farmer, mechanic, manufacturer and wool-grower. Early in the year wool-growers began to bestir themselves by improviuning Conelves by importuning Congress for the restoration of the duties of 1867 on wool and woolens. Hon Columbus Delano, President of the National Wool-Growers' Association, caused to be circulated to some extent, a certain peti tion to Congress, purporting to set forth some of the grievances and losses sustained by the wool-grower in consequence of the reduction of the duties on wools and woolens, by the act of March 3, 1883, and praying that intelligent and dignified body to again restore unto us as wool-growers the tariff of 1867. Nearly all the State and local wool-growers' associations throughout the land, and individual wool growers everywhere, indorsed the sentiment of the petition and it was largely circulated. New York, of course, flatly refused, by resolution of her Association, to indorse the petition or circulate it. I received quite a number, and circulated them in good faith, and caused it to be published in the leading paper of Kalamazoo. I also sent one to our FARMER, with a communication, but ow ing to its extreme delicacy and tender feeling toward New York, it was not ed. It very kindly consented to publish one with the "objectionable features eliminated." and as a result I receive ed about 3,500 names of wool-growers, farmers, bankers and business men, from nearly every county in the State and some from New York. These were forwarded to Congress. About 300 names were re ceived after the final vote on restoration was taken, and hence were not sent for-ward. How much influence a work of this kind has upon the "stony heart" of our National Congress, I am unprepared tosay. It did not cause the tariff of 1867

Owing to the persistent determination of Congress to adhere to the reduction of 1883 and the fear that a still greater reduction would soon be made, by the pas mage of that unscrupulous and inconsist-ent bill known as the "Morrison Bill," a call was issued to the wool-growers of the United States, through the national organization, to assemble in mass convention at the city of Chicago, on the 7th of May last. The date was afterward changed to the 19th of May, and a large attendance was had. Ten States were represented by about 150 delegates. Messrs. Wm. Ball, W.J. G. Dean, and myself were named as delegates from this Association, and were in attendance. Mr. A. A. Wood was in attendance at his own instance and expense. Much earnest enthusiasm was displayed, and strong resolutions were passed; among which vas one declaring that without reference to former political affiliations, they would vote only for those men for office at the coming election who were in sympathy with the wool growers' interests, and the protective system of duties to the indus-

tries of this country. To what extent these resolutions were adhered to by those who helped to make them, and how great the influence upon the conduct and votes of others, and especially on wool-growers at large, will doubtless be better known when the officers who have been elected under its influence will have commenced to act their parts in the great drama of political life.
One thing is apparent to all who are at all cognizant of the facts and circum stances, namely, that the action of the Chicago Convention of Wool-Growers gave to the two chief political parties all the "issue" of the protracted and earnest campaign of the protracted and earnest campaign of the recent election. Both parties were afraid to embody in their re-spective platforms any thing directly touching the tariff. But by the persistent effort and determination of the woolgrowers both parties yielded to the pressure, and finally made the tariff question the principal issue of the campaign, and the great political battle was fought out on that line. Following closely on the defeat of one party, and the consequent victory of the other, comes the astounding utterences of a chief Cabinet officer, in his official and annual report to Congress, advising and recommending to that body the propriety of removing all duties from raw material, in order that the manufacraw material, in order that the manufac-ture may make goods more cheaply, and thus be enabled to compete with manufacturers of other coun-tries in the sale of goods to the "islands of the sea," (or some other place) where manufacturing is not indulged in Inother words, to extend our foreign

Gentlemen, if Congress should have the folly to pursue the course marked out by Secretary McCulloch, the business of breeding Merino sheep is doomed to utter destruction. We can hardly afford longer to keep up our association or be to the trouble and expense of breeding from high priced stock for mere mutton pur-poses, when animals of less value and of poses, when animals of less value and of indifferent breeding will answer the purpose quite as well. If there is no better way of "extending our trade" than by giving the manufacturer "free raw material" as the honorable gentleman proposes, then we had better do without although our expenses may exceed our income for a portion of the time. This is no uncommon thing in other lines of business, and I think does not occur more

A plan of that kind would drive every sheep in this country to the slaughter pens, and none would or could be raised with profit for any other purpose. That we cannot produce wool in this country in competition with Australia has been clearly demonstrated, I imagine, to every wool grower and sheep-breeder in the land within the last two years.

Where it not for the competition we

Where it not for the competition we have had from this source, together with the competition our manufacturers have had from foreign goods and yarns, man-ufactured largely from these wools, our domestic wools to-day would be 20 per cent higher, our manufacturers would be running at a profit, and furnishing cloth-ing, blankets and all kind of manufactured goods to the people as cheaply as they now have them, and thousands of men women and children, now unemployed, or working at most on reduced rates, would be fully employed and able to furnish their homes with the their homes with the necessities and com-arts of life, without the care and anxiety ust of necessity feel while unen

Peterinary Department

It has been urged by those favoring the

reduction of duties on wool, and yet friendly to the interests of wool-grovers,

and this was the position taken by the

worthy representative of the wool-growers of the United States at Washington when

the result can be easily understood.

To secure a remunerative price for w

loth with American cloth, made from

It is to the interest of the America

ers, our interests are inseparably connec

ted with those of the wool-grower, and together we should march shoulder to

shoulder to the front and heat of battle

keeping step to the tune of "Protection

to wool and woolens." The manufacturers of woolen goods should not be forgot

ten or neglected in this movement, al

though it is commonly conceded that they are fully competent to take care of their

I consider it a great reproach to any

legislative body, and a shame upon the people who elect them, that, to secure wholesome and economic laws it becomes

ecessary to rise en masse with petition and

lobbvists, to influence or encourage the

weaklings who have neither force of

ent to impel them to the discharge of duty. This having become the es-tablished custom in this country, however, it decimes the wool-growers to

be up and doing. The losses already sustained by the wool-growers of the country, in consequence of the recent re-

duction of the tariff and the increase in

the importations of foreign wool and

woolens thereby, amounts to an enor-

mous sum, aggrégating not less than \$75,000,000. Of this sum Michigan sus

tains a loss of at least three and one-half millions of dollars. According to statis-

tics, Michigan had and sheared in 1883, 2,240,965 sheep, which produced 12,737, 343 pounds of wool; in 1884 there were on

the decline in the price of wool has been but an average of five cents per pound, and the decline in sheep but an average of \$1 per head, it will in two years

seems to me to be of sufficient importance

to awaken an interest in the mind of

every sheep-breeder and wool-grower at

tional Association is yet to be determined as the annual meeting has been postponed

from September, in order that the result

Congress might be better known, which

would form a basis for the action of the Association. I received communications from the President and Secretary early in

September asking an expression of opin

ally made to all the State associations and have resulted in an indefinite delay

Probably the meeting will soon be called and no doubt such action taken as wil

present to Congress the needs of wool

growers at least. I would recommend nearty and prompt co-operation with the

National Association in its work of bring

ing about such legislation as will pro-

mote the interests of wool-growers, and

hence advance the interests of every individual breeder of Merino sheep

I received a communication in September last from F. W. Noble, of Detroit, who had charge of State exhibits for the

New Orleans Exposition, asking me to aid him in the collection of wool samples

and statistics, for a Michigan exhibit of

the wool product and sheep interests. I immediately sent a notice to the FARMER

which was published, and which I though

to be the most speedy and direct way of reaching each individual breeder and

wool producer. To my surprise, not one sample of wool nor any communication from wool-grower or breeder has been received by me. What was done in the way of an exhibit I am not informed. I

way of an exhibit I am not informed. I wrote Mr. Noole a few days since, but have received no reply. I presume, how-ever, that Michigan will not be represent-ed in the exhibits of wool and wool-grow-

ing statistics. It seems to me that with the showing she will make in other lines

of industry, her sheep interests ought to have been represented. I confess, how-ever, that it looked very much like spend-

ing good money for an uncertain return. These times will not always last, how-

often in sheep-breeding than in any

the support and encouragement you have given me as your presiding officer during the year just past, and I hope whoever may have the distinguished honor to suc-ceed me may be accorded the same friend-

THERE are said to be 610 silos in Great

Britian, of a total capacity of 1,861,744

cubic feet. Norfolk is the county where the ensilage of fodder is most practiced, the number 59, with a total capacity of

142,603 cubic feet. There are two silos in Ireland. The great trouble experienced in curing the hay crop in Great Britian will probably lead to a very general use of the silo when its merits become the superior of the silo when its merits become the superior of the silo when its merits become the superior of the silo when its merits become the superior of the silo when its merits become the superior of the silo when its merits become the superior of the silo when its merits become the superior of the supe

the past.

Gentlemen, I sincerely thank you for

ion, which communications were gener

What action may be taken by the Na

January 1st, 2,412,442 sheep. So

character nor honesty of purpose suffici

American wool, and you have the problem

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, hoise and Pouliry," "Horse Training Made Basy," etc. Professional advice through the comme of this Journal to require subscribers free Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of self-sum. No questions will be answered by mall unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar, order that correct information may be given he symptoms should be accurately described, how leng standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit. the reduction act was passed,) that the production of wool in this country was very soon certain to meet the consump-tive demands of the country. Granting that so desirable a consummation as this should be reached at some future time, we (or the generations which follow us) will still need tariff protection, and the

Strange Fatality Among Pigs.

eterinary Editor Michigan Farmer

state. For while our population has increased at the average rate of about one million a year for the last thirty years, (notwithstanding the decimations of the war,) the number of our skeep has not increased in proportion. In other words Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—In the FARMER of Dec. 16th
I noticed E. H. H. comes to you with his
trouble among his young pigs. Though
I am perhaps not the largest breeder of
swine among the subscribers of your
valuable paper, I may be able to give
some light to those who have not had my
experience. In the first place there is a
great difficulty in raising pigs in our cold
climate in winters as none of our domes. war, the number of our sweep has not increased in proportion. In other words, the population of the United States in 1850 was in round numbers, 23,000,000; in 1880 it was 50,000 000. The number of sheep in the United States in 1850 was in round numbers, 21,000,000; in 1880, 49. round numbers, 21,000,000; in 1880, 48.
000,000. While sheep have increased 100 per cent, the population has increased 117 per cent. And in the past year there has climate in winters, as none of our domes tic animals are so sensitive to the cold a the hog. I will give a few of the causes of death among young pigs, one of which is teeding corn to the sow, which causes een imported, according to the Secretary of the Treasury's report, \$53,542,202 worth of wool and manufactures of wool. This too much fever in her milk. The sow should have no corn, and but light diet sum is equal to about one dollar each for every inhabitant of this country, and goes for six or eight days after farrowing Another very frequent cause is allowing directly to aid in enriching foreign wool growers and manufacturers. Of this amount over \$40,000,000 are estimated to the bedding to become wet, which steam Of this the pigs in the nest, and when they stir out they take cold, which causes lung have been manufactured goods. Now, if these goods could have been manufactur-ed in this country from American wool, fever, and they die very quick. If it is desired to raise a fall litter of pigs, they should not come later than the first week in October, and with proper care they will generally pass through the winter all right. If E. H. H. makes a practice in this country, there must be suitable duties levied upon foreign wool and woolens to place American wool above the competing price of foreign produc-tions. So long as \$40,000,000 worth of of feeding corn to his sows for a weel before farrowing time, and during it, and immediately after, he will lose more or cloth is imported annually it is very evi less pigs, unless the sow is on grass. A dent we are not suffering from over-pro duction, but rather from over-importation Replace this \$40,000,000 worth of foreign one third what she will eat, is the best diet for the sow for the first few days after farrowing. As it will be soon time for sows to begin to farrow, I will try and give to those who do not already know of the present depression and future prosperity solved. a little information as to the proper care at farrowing time. wool-growers that this question be settled in the near future. What then is our duty in the premises? While we are essentially an association of sheep-breed-

The suggestions of our worthy cor respondent, J. W. F., are well timed and to the point. The seeming omission in our reply to the letter of inquiry was no fault of ours. We inferred the owner was a man of experience, the sow a valuble one, and the building of a new house suggested comfort, and from experience E. H. H., in raising pigs, would readily detect the approach of fever, or the presence of debility in the sow. He says: I cannot discover a single thing wrong with the pigs or their mother, until they seem to be taken almost instantly with shivering and gasping." From this we believed the sow to be in perfect health. At this time if there was the least indication of fever the feeding of corn would tend to develop it, rendering the milk of the sow unfit and dangerous to the lives of the sucklings. There is perhaps no cause more fatal to young pigs than exposure to cold weather. Many a fine sow and promising litter of pigs have been lost at this time for want of proper and judicious care.

Office of George W. Stuart, reeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, ored Merino sheep, and Jersey Red swine. GRAND BLANC, Mich., Dec. 18, '64. rof. Jenrings.

DEAR SIR:-Please send me two doz ottles colic mixture, and one doz. Evinco Liniment. I am out of colic mixture. Both sell well; but the colic mixture bids fair at present for large sale. I look for a good trade in it. I can see quite a trade ahead. Nothing equals your colic mixture so far as tested by me upon horses and sheep. For colic and retention of urine in horses. I have found it a sure remedy. For so-called stretches in sheep it relieved in two hours a case that had been quite severe for two or three days, and seemed to work like magic. I can and with the same results you will not do without it. GEO. W. STUART.

GRAND BLANC, Dec. 1, '84.

DEAR SIR:—Having a cow very sick with milk fever, and losing all hopes of her recovery I went to my friend and neighbor, Geo. W. Stuart, for assistance. He at once told me to use your Bovine Panacea which he always keeps on hand. The remedy proved its great value by immediately relieving the cow, and shortly effected a perfect cure. I feel confident that I should surely have lost the cow, and who will be confident that I should surely have lost the cow, and which to express the same for the and wish to express the same for the good of others in like affliction.

· Yours truly, CHARLES WALTON.

Messra Forrest & Co., of Brooklyn, New York, are now selling an Electric Belt for \$1 which has heretofore sold at \$6. Such a large reduction is worth considering on any kind of goods, and we would advise those of our readers who are troubled with any of the diseases set forth in their advertisement in this issue to which we refer you, to send for the Belt and test its merits

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Dec. 30, 1884. Flour.-Receipts for the past week, 1,661 bbls against 1,425 the previous week, and 2,393 bbls. fo corresponding week last year. Shipments, 1,36 So far nothing of interest has occurred in the flour market, although the advance in whea

will naturally cause holders to act conservatively.

ever, and in order to be prepared for business and trade when customers come, we must keep "open shop" continually, The market rules very quiet at present. Quota tions yesterday were as follows:

Wheat .- For the first time in months the man ket really showed some spirit, and trading was quite active, with a strong tendency to speculative investment. Prices advanced all along the line and closed firm at hignest points reached. Cash wheat closed at following quotations: No. 1 white 79%c; No. 2 red, 82c; No. 3 red, 69c. In future prices closed as follows: No. 1 white, January 90c; May, 86c. No. 2 red, January, 82c; May, 88 Sales amounted to 95 cars of spot and 215,000 bu

ing; that our standard of excellence may be "second to none," and that the eyes of the East may yet be turned to ward our flocks for selections, as ours have been toward theirs in the years of Corn.-Receipts are light and but little stock is moving. The market is stronger, and No. 2 yester-day sold at 39½c, new high mixed at 38½c, and

No. 2 white at 40%c.
Oats.—Very little doing. No. 2 are quoted a

Corn-meal .- Quiet and steady at \$18@19 fo parse and \$22 for fine. Buckwheat Flour.—State is sold at \$4 50@5 00

per bbl., or \$2 50 per hundred. From farmers wagons sales are made at \$2 15@2 25 per 100. Easten is held at \$6 00 per bbl. Butter-Dull and neglected, with choice grades scarce. For the best invoices of roll butter receivers

quote at 17@18c, while other grades are a drug at fr m 12% c down to 6e. Creamery is quoted at 28 Cheese.-Market firm and steady. Full cream

State is quoted at 13@13%c per lb., and favorite brands bring 16c above these figures. Eggs.-In fair supply, and quoted at 23@2 er doz. for fresh, and 19@20c for pickled,

Honey.-Market steady at 12%@14c per lb., the atter price for fine white comb. Strained, 10@12c. beswax.—Scarce and firm at 38@40c P to in tock, and 30@35c from first hands.

Apples.-Very quiet; a few are moving at abou 2 00@2 25 per bbl., but no shipments are reported. Carloads could be secured at \$1 90@2 00 for fines

Cranberries .- Offerings are light and the mar ket firm at \$14 per barrel; for choice Cape Cod berries \$14 50@15 00 is demanded. Bushel crates at \$4 50@4 75. Dried Fruit.-Inactive and without the least

change or improvement in any particular. Apples are quo ed at 316031/4c for common, and 61/4070 for evaporated fruit; peaches 10@12%c, pitted cherries 15@16c; blackberries 10c. Poultry .- The market is very unsettled; the weather is unfavorable for handling poultry and

even fresh invoices are slow at lower terms; sales are reported at about 121/2c for turkeys, 8@9c for chickens, 8@9c for geese and 11c for ducks; these are best figures; for old stock almost any pric samed by buyers is accepted.

Baled Hay .- Quiet, at about \$12 per ton in car-load lots for fine timothy; on dock \$13@14; baled straw, \$8@9.

Clover Seed .- Has been quiet, but the marke ooks firm at \$4 35 for prime seed and at \$4 20 for No. 2 seed: Sales yesterday included 15 bags of choice seed at \$4 50; 100 bags of prime seed at \$4 35, and about 150 bags of No. 2 seed at \$4 20. Beans.-Dull at \$1 20@1 25 for picked, and 80 @90c for unpicked.

Potatoes .- Very quiet; quotations are 83c per bu, by the car-load, and 35@38c from farmers wagens. Both demands and offerings are light Dressed Hogs.-The weather is against the market and prices are unsettled: offerings yester day were so light that the position of the marke was not well defined; packers quote at \$4 75@4 90 retailers would probably allow a little more. Cider.-Dull at 8@10c; refined quoted at 12%

per gallon. Peas.-Quiet; choice Wisconsin blue at \$1 10@

15 per bu.; split pea 4, \$5 50 per bbl. Hops.—The eastern markets show a little mor firmness, but so far values are unchanged. In this market 16c is the top price for State samples. In stock dealers ask 20@22c for choice New Yorks Very little doing. At Waterville, N. Y., 15@16c

is the highest price paid growers.

Provisions.—There is a quiet market, with values fairly well maintained at current rates. Barreled pork is unchanged, while lard has advanced; smoked meats steady; mess and dried beef and tallow are unchanged. Quotations in

this market are as follows:					
Mess, new	12	00	0		
Family new	12	25	a		
Clear do	13	50	0	14	00
Lard in tierces, per b		7	Ø.		71/8
Lard in kegs, per b		79	600		736
Hams, per D		101	60		10%
Shoulders, per b		63	60		7
Choice bacon, per b		9			914
Extra Mess beef, per bbl	10	25	a	10	50
Tallow, per ib		51			514
Dried beef, per b		124			
HayThe following is a recor		of t	he	101	a at

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: M. nday.—21 loads: Five at \$12; four at \$15; two at \$16, \$14 and \$12 50; one at \$17, \$16 50, \$15 50, \$45 40, \$13 and \$11.

Tuesday.—24 loads: Six at \$15; five at \$13; three at \$14 50 and \$13 50; two at \$17 and \$16; one at \$15 50 and \$12.

at \$15 50 and \$12. Wednesday.—29 loads: Seven at \$12; five at \$13; four at \$14 50 and \$14; three at \$15; two at \$1350; one at \$17, \$16, \$12 50 and \$10. Friday.—28 loads: Six at \$16; three at \$15 50, \$14, \$13 and \$10; two at \$15; one at \$13 50, \$12 50, \$12, \$11 75 and \$11. Saturday.—16 loads: Three at \$16 and \$15; two at \$14, \$13 and \$10; one at \$16 50, \$15 50, \$14 50 and \$11.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards, [By telegraph.]

Below we give the latest reports of the live stock markets east and west for Monday, Dec

CHICAGO.-Cattle, receipts 8,000; shipments 2,000; market steady for choice grades and 10@20 cents lower on common. Hogs, receipts 36,000; shipments 3,000; demand fair, opened weak, closed stronger.

BUFFALO.-Cattle, receipts 765; supply light; close of last week. Sheep, receipts 2,400; market opened active, closed dull at last week's rates. Hogs, receipts 11,000; market steady and firm a

Saturday, Dec. 27, 1884.

The	following were	the	receipts	at these	yards
			Cattle,	Sheep.	Hogs.
			No.	No.	No.
				79	31
Ann A	rbor			227	31
Bright	OR		10	51	
Caro			27	103	
Clyde.			40	250	
Charlo	tte			***	55
Dexter			13	154	34
D. G.	& M. R			432	123
Fower	ville		19	138	9
Grand	Ledge	****	23	177	77
Greens	ille		27		
	nd			50	
Manch	ester			119	• • •
				48	
	ora				
				100	*::
	ille			107	15
				237	
	d			80	
Rose C	enter		25		
	ood boo				
	nston			897	
Ypsilar	nti		10	56	• • • •
1	otal		. 411	2,605	899

OATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 411 against 911, last week. The cattle market opened up dul', with no demand outside of the local trade, and it only limited. The butcher stalls are all full of meat, and the market is over tocked with poultry, which is being sold at very reasonable rates. For the best cattle on sale there was no change in prices from those of last week, but common lots sold at a decline of 10@15 cents per hundred. The following were the

QUOTATIONS:

Brown & Spencer sold Wreford & Beck 4 fair ntchers' steers av 985 lbs at \$4 and a mixed lot butchers' steers av 985 lbs at \$4 and a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 990 lbs at \$3.

Bates sold Shields 4 stockers av 727 lbs at \$3 60.
Pages sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 950 lbs at \$3 50, and 6 av 973 lbs at \$3 75.

Barbour sold Caplis a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 976 lbs at \$3 30, and 2

steers av 1,018 lbs at \$4.25, and 2 av 1,070 lbs at \$4.4 Nichols sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 849 lbs at \$3.50. Rundel sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 923 lbs at \$3.75. C Switzer sold Capils a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 720 lbs at \$2.25, and a buil weighing 1,770 lbs at \$3.75. Hodgins sold Reagan a mixed lot of 11 head of coarse butchers' stock av 756 lbs at \$3.05. Shanaban sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 750 lbs at \$3.40. C Roe sold Wreford & Beck 9 fair butchers' steers av 1,052 lbs at \$4.25.

steers av 1,032 lbs at \$4 25.
Lathrop sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock 822 .bs at \$3 30.
Rundel sold Burt Spencer 21 stockers av 636 lbs

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,605, against 3,789 last week. There was more sheep than was needed. Reports from Buffalo were not favorable and as the number of buyers was smaller than usual, sellers had to accept a decline of 10@15 cents below the rates ruling last week on the best, and something more on common lote.

Nottsold Burt Spencer 41 av 102 lbs at \$3 25, Johnson sold Burt Spencer 175, part lambs av 7 lbs at \$3 25, Brown & Spencer sold Wreford & Beck 56 av 89

bs at \$3.25.

Stabler sold Morey 46 av 80 lbs at \$2.25.

Young sold Andrews 45 av 76 lbs at \$2.26.

Young sold Reagan 50 av 78 lbs at \$2.26.

Coldron sold Burt Spencer. 106 av 81 lbs at \$2.75.

Stabler sold Hallock 182 av 88 lbs at \$3.60.

Fox sold Andrews 43 av 82 lbs at \$3.50.

Worcester sold Hallock 200 av 89 lbs at \$3.47.

Laird sold Wreford & Beck 70 av 75 lbs at \$2.75.

Teagan sold Wreford & Beck 60 av 75 lbs at \$2.75. HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 399, against ,407 last week. The competition for the small receipts was active and prices were forced a little higher than was warranted by the rates ruling in ther markets. With a fair supply on sale these prices could not have been realized within 10213 nts per hundred.

Webb spid Hammond 38 av 258 lbs at \$4 15. Tinkham sold Oberhoff 32 av 143 lbs at \$4. C Roe sold Hammond 60 av 266 lbs at: \$4 20. Maxson sold Hammond 45 av 245 lbs at \$4 15. Little sold Drake 13 av 241 lbs at \$4. Stabler sold Drake 31 av 324 lbs at \$4. Stabler sold Drake 31 av 324 lbs at \$4. Devine sold Drake 24 av 300 lbs at \$4. Coldron sold Drake 15 av 252 lbs at \$4. Jenny sold Hammond 31 av 210 lbs at \$4. 20. Jenny sold Hammond 31 av 210 lbs at \$4. 20. Jenny sold Hammond 31 av 210 lbs at \$4. 20. Jenny sold Hammond 31 av 210 lbs at \$4. 20

> King's Yards. Monday, Dec. 29, 1884.

The market opened up at these yards with light supply of cattle and a small attendance of uyers. The fact that there is a full two week's upply of meats hung up in the shops, and the oftening up of the weather, gave the market mything but a promising outlook for sellers. Business dragged along very slowly through the renoon, and sellers succeeded in getting rid of the larger part of the receipts though at not very atisfactory prices.

Endriss sold Sullivan 4 fair butchers' cows av steers av Sent FREE to All Applicants.

Endriss sold Sullivan 4 fair butchers' cows av 1,045-lbs at \$3 50.

McFarlan sold Beal 3 stockers av 673 lbs at \$3 25.

Adams sold Hersch 3 fair butchers' steers av 2826 lbs at \$4.

Purdy sold Hersch 3 good butchers' steers av 970 lbs at \$4 37\6.

Baker so'd Sullivan 4 fair butchers' cows av 1,162 lbs at \$3 65.

Rundel sold Billkofski 3 fair butchers' steers av 400 lbs at \$4 37\6. 1,010 lbs at \$4. McFarlan sold Marx 2 fair butchers' steers 990 lbs at \$4.

Barker sold Preeman 6 stockers av 616 lbs at \$3 25; a fair steer weighing 910 lbs at \$4, and 2 bulls av 575 lbs at \$2 50.

Adams sold Baxter 2 bulls av 900 lbs at \$3 25.

Buffalo

CATTLE-Receipts 8,105, against 8,092 the pre. vious week. The receipts of sale cattle on Mon day were moderate, only 120 car loads being on sale. The attendance of buyers was light, and trade opened slow. Prices on all grades of shipping and butchers' steers avaraged 40@50 cents ower than on the Monday previous, and a large number were left over. Mixed butchers' stock was slow of sale, but did not suffer as much of a ecline. For Tuesday and Wednesday the receipts were light, but there was no improve nent in the market. Of Michigan cattle, 18 steer av 1,112 lbs sold at \$4 60; 19 do av 1,470 lbs at \$5 37\%; 17 do av 1,147 lbs at \$4 45; 15 do av 1,084 lbs at \$4 60; 11 do av 1.132 lbs at \$4 15; 20 do av ,234 lbs at \$4 75; 16 cows av 1,038 lbs at \$3 25; 11 tockers av 577 lbs at \$3 10: 10 do av 718 lbs at \$3 40: 7 bulls av 996 lbs at \$3 80: 12 do av 675 lbs lbs at \$2 871/4; 1 do extra weighing 2,230 lbs at \$5 50 1 do 1,950 lbs at \$4 65. The following were he closing

QUOTATIONS:

Chicage.

CAPTLE .- Receipts 23,017 against 35,571 the pre rious week. Shipments 7,985. The cattle mar ket opened up on Monday with 6,600 head on sale Early sales were made at an advance of 10@15 cents, but later the market fell, and price sveraged about the same as the closing rates of Saturday. Sales we e at \$3.75 for common rough steers, up to \$5.50 for smoth droves, averaging 1,100@1,450 lbs. For butchers' stock the demand was active and prices firm. Cows sold at \$1 8746 24 for inferior to prime, and fleshy steers at \$3 75 @425. On Tuesday for the b st the market was etter by 10@20 cents' while other grades were firm, and this was followed on Wednesday by nother advance of 10@15 cents on shipping rales. For the balance of the week the marke ruled fairly active and steady, closing at the folgniwel

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards 6 60 66 75 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs......\$6 10 66 50 Good Beeves-Well-fatted steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs Medium Grades—Steers 5 35 @5 85

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